NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is two Pence.—Courier Office, 15th March 1842.

N B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 15th March, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom*, of 1267 Tons, *H. L. Eshelby*, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 15th March 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to
EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.
Bombay, March 15, 1842.

PASSAGE TO CHINA.—The fine A. Ship *China* of 658 tons, Captain ROBERTSON, will sail on the 16th. For Passage apply to FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 14th March 1842.

FOR MACAO.—The A. I. Ship *Devonport*, Captain BROADFOOT, has nearly all her Cotton Cargo on board, and will sail on the 26th of this month. —For Freight of Opium only—apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 15th March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Francis Shut Ford, late a Captain of the Ship "Memmon," J. Hamilton, late an Assistant Surgeon, in the service of the East India Company, George Baines, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, G. McIntosh, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company, C. Gray, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company, all on their Bombay Establishment, George Kindale, late a Seaman of the Ship "Moffat," Thomas Lloyd, John Earle, and William Buck late Engineers of the Steam Department, Charles Whitefield, late a Boiler maker, William Dawson, late a Boatswain, William Anderson, late a Carpenter, Joseph Bouchets, late an Assistant Gatekeeper of the Custom House, William Hubbord, late an able Seaman of the Honorable Company's Steamer "Berenice," John Ellis, late a Seaman of the Ship "Abbotsford," John Johnson, late a Seaman of the Ship "Royal Saxon." John Garrett late a Seaman of the Ship "Northumberland," James Baker, late a Seaman of the Ship "Donna Pascoa," Stephen Burwell, late a Seaman of the Ship "Osceola," Edward Duggan, late a Seaman of the Ship "Candahar," Thomas Brown, late a Seaman of the Ship "Westmoreland," Henry Haming, J. E. Wikear and Joseph Slayman, late of Bombay British Inhabitants, William Bell, late an Engineer of the Steam Department, George Walker, formerly Chief Officer of the Ship "Clounsend," of London and William Lewis, late a Seaman of the Ship "Sharples," all severally deceased, may be severally granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated, the 7th day of March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels Rights and Credits of JAMES LIDDELL, late a Major in the First Regiment of Cavalry in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 14th day of March 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1842. No. 8617

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Robert Herries Young*, late a Lieutenant in the Second Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *John Bowman*, of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant one of the Executors named in the said Will (reserving the right of the other Executors to come and prove the same if they shall deem it expedient). All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 14th day of March 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed to *appear* before Her Majesty's Bench of Justices, and *bring witness* in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*
Town Hall, Bombay, March 15th, 1842.

जाहीर खबर

त्या लोहाण्या वरून खबर देत आहे की तारीख २९ वो मंगलवारी दोन प्रहरी १२ वाजतां पोस जष्टीसचे साहे ब लोक घरांचा टाकसा बाबद तजवीज करावयास कोल्यांत टौनहालांत त्याचे आफीसांत बसतील या करीतां ज्यांही मुबई शहरचा हद्दीतल्या घरा चा टाकसा बाबद अर्ज्या दील्या आहे त त्यांस हुकुम करोतांहोंकी टाकसावें पैसे कमी करावया करोतां आपले शाय दी असतील ते घेउन तेथे हाजीर व्हा वे—मुबई टौन हाल तारीख १५ माहे मार्च सन १८४२

जी. नोटंन
पोस जष्टीस क्लार्क

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Zinnoo Kolkeenee*, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Bayaboye*, Widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of March 1842.

G. BURGASS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

ज्याहीर खबर

मुंबई जुडीकेटरचे सुप्रोम कोरटांत मरहुम झानु कुलकोनी मुंबईकर होदु याचे सर्व वोत वीसईचा अखतीयार घेणा करीतां बायाबाई तो या मरहु मचो वोधवा ीने अर्ज केला आहे को आमास ध्यावे या बाबद जे कोणी स मंद ठेवीत असतील त्यांस कलवावे तारीक ८ माहे मार्च सन १८४२

जो बरगास
अर्जदारणीचा वकील

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOAO DOMINGOS SALDANHA, the Grandson and representative of the late *Domingos Saldanha* hereby give notice to all persons that 4 pieces or parcels of vacant ground situated at Mazagon, the Collector's Books Nos. 217, 246, 292 and 293 and another piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground, situated at Chichpoogly, Collector's Books No. 424, belonging to the said *Domingos Saldanha*, deceased, and now in the possession of the said *Joao Domingos Saldanha*, if any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said JOAO DOMINGOS SALDANHA, at his house at Mazagon in Church street within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom—Dated 14th March 1842.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th Instant, at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock. Sundry unserviceable Victualling Stores, landed from Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion*.

BOADEN AND CO.
Naval Commission Agents.
Bombay, 15th March 1842.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF
MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO.
AND
MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estates are requested *forthwith* to pay the same to R. C. Woods, Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the office of Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY SONS & Co., otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

The Trustees take this opportunity of informing the Creditors, that every endeavour will be made to bring the above estates to a close, and to declare a dividend.

Trustees. { BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
COWASJEE ARDASEER.
R. C. WOODS.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1842.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE begs to announce, that, *to close a consignment*, he will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Rooms, on *Monday, the 21st instant*, a *splendid assortment of* PARISIAN MILLINERY of the newest and most fashionable description; consisting of LADIES' SILK BONNETS *of various colours complete, with Lace, Veils, Plumes and Flowers*; LADIES' MORNING and DRESS CAPS in great variety, comprising *Tarlatan, Blonde, Lace, &c. trimmed with Ribbons and Flowers*: LADIES' COLLARS, BERTHAS, CHEMISETTS, MUSLIN SCARFS, EMBROIDERED CRAPE and RICH FANCY LACE DITTO: SILK SHAWLS, HALF SHAWLS, MANTILETS, LACE and CAMBRIC CUFFS, LACE NECK TIES; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, *in great variety*, CRAPE RIBBONS OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SIZES; FIGURED CRAPE and GAUZE SILK NET; RICH FRENCH SILK and SATIN GAUZE SCARFS, and NECKERCHIEFS; SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES, EMBROIDERED LACE MITTS, &c.: GENTLEMEN'S *plain and figured* SATIN STOCKS *Short and with Fronts*; and a few pieces of SILK and VELVET WAISTCOATING, together with a small quantity of PIVER'S SPLENDID PERFUMERY viz. *Hair Oil, Do. Powder, various kinds of Scents &c. &c.*

The attention of the LADIES of the Presidency is particularly invited to this Sale, which will be found to comprise Goods *of the very best quality*, and such as have NEVER BEFORE been exhibited in Bombay.—Bombay, 11th March 1842.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 16th inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, two cases of Turkey Red Chintz, Grey Madapollams, Long Cloths, Jacconets, Turkey Red Twill, and also, a small Invoice of FLOOR CLOTH, of very choice Patterns, a case of Bohemia Glasses, Window Glasses of sizes &c. Also a beautiful assortment of Water color Drawings by the first rate MASTERS viz. by Dodd, Pinley, Harlwicke, Shepheard, Gunton, Montague.

At 1 P. M. a Chesnut Arab Horse aged 5½ years 14 hands, perfectly quiet, has good paces and an excellent Horse for a Lady. A Bay Arab Horse, aged, weight 14, 2, sound and quiet. Any Horses or Carriages offering; after which, 7 Hhds. and 12 qr. Casks of Red wine, and cases of Hermitage &c.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

2 Double Barrelled Guns with Flint Locks, most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
1 ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto
2 Double Barrelled Pistols with Flint locks in case ditto.
1 Ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
2 Single Barrelled Rifles in case ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single Barrelled Pistols with detonating lock, without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.

FOR Sale on Commission—A fine Tall Horse with Roomy Buggy, and Harness complete, Rupees 700; a High Caste Arab that has carried a Lady. Elegant Mirrors of various sizes in rich gilt frames, gilt moulding of various sizes, from 3½ to 1½ inches. Apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, a handsome pair of young Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old recently imported 14. 3. in height—Price Rs. 1000. May be seen daily at their rooms between 10 and 1 o'clock.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received the following Carriages for Sale.

A Second hand Cab Phæton, nearly new, by Varty and Wilson.
Two very handsome Britzkas of best London finish, by "Kinder" just imported.
A London built Shigram fitted up in the first style of finish by "Kinder."
A London built Buggy, made to suit a small Arab.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, this day Tuesday the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. a large substantial Chunam Built Upper-roomed House, belonging to Mr. BRAZ FERNANDES, having a covered Terrace and a Well in the Compound, surrounded with a Chunam Wall, and a large Stable adjoining the Premises, situate without the Town Walls, at, or near Calbadevy Pagoda in the Oart Gurwady, and fronting the main road leading to Parell. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.
Bombay March 15, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A VERY Superior high Caste Chesnut Horse, would make an excellent Charger. Price 650 Rs.

Apply to *Dassabhoy Framjee Mama*. Forbes Street, next door to Bennett's Auction Rooms.

THE SEVENTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co. at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.....113
Half....ditto..... „ 56½
Quarter ditto..... „ 28¼
One eighth ditto.... „ 14¼

First and Second Clubs on Tickets of the above Lottery.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE Dantra, begs to acquaint the Public, that he has made two Clubs, one of 10 Tickets, and the other of 5 Tickets of the 70th Lottery—the former divided into 50 shares Rs. 25 per each share; and the latter into 25 shares at Rs. 12, 2, each per share, on the following Terms and Conditions, viz.

The Numbers of the above Tickets will be specified in the receipts of their two respective Clubs; and which will be granted by him to the respective Holders of the shares in the above Clubs, and whatever Prize or Prizes, may be drawn to the above Tickets shall be equally divided amongst the Shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within twelve months from the date of the Drawings and not otherwise.—Two per cent commission for managing these Clubs will be deducted from the Prizes.

The Drawing will take place at Madras on the 6th May 1842.

TERMS; CASH.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE Dantra begs to inform the Subscribers of the Club on 3 Tickets in the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842 that he is ready to pay a Dividend due to the Holders of the share in the above Club on their applying to him at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., as under, viz:

3 Tickets No. 5622, 5722 and 5735.
Drawn last 10th Drawing and entitled each 200 Rupees is.....Rs. 600 0 0
Less Commission, exchange and prompt Interest @ 7 per cent..... „ 42 0 0
Rs..558 0 0

Divided into 50 shares @ Rs 11 0 64 ₰ each share.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs		5500
1 Ditto	20....do	do	2200
1 Ditto	10....do	do	1100
1 Ditto	5....do	do	550
15 Ditto of one each	15....do	do	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15....do	do	1750
60 Do of ¼ ditto	15....do	do	1750
169 Do. of 1-8th do.	20....do	do	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83....do	do	9130
1597 Prizes.. Total..	233 Whole Tickets Value		110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 11th March 1842.

No. 179.—The following promotions are made.

10th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. D. Browne, to be Major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) T. Jackson, to be Captain, and Ensign T. G. Ricketts, to be Lieut., vice Hallum invalided, date of rank, 25th Feb. 1842.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 10th Regt. N. I. vice Ricketts promoted.

Frederic Schneider, to rank as Ensign in the Regt. 25th Feb. 1842, in the Army, 10th Dec. 1841.

No. 180.—The services of Captain G. G. Malet of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, Commanding at Balmeer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
5th March 1842.

An order by Brigadier England, K. H. dated Quetta 20th July 1841, directing Surgeon Patch 21st Regiment Native Infantry to afford Medical aid to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Hockin.

An order by the same officer dated 14th August 1841 directing Surgeon Patch to continue to afford Medical aid to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry consequent on Assistant Surgeon Hockin having obtained sick leave to the Presidency.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Soppit dated Quetta 6th October 1841, appointing Surgeon Patch to the Medical charge of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery from the 28th September 1841.

An order by Brigadier England, K. H. dated Dadur 31st October 1841, directing Surgeon Patch to resume Medical charge of the Head Quarter Staff and Details.

11th March 1842.

1. Brevet Captain H. W. Brett, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance is appointed President of the Committee for the examination of Tents, ordered to assemble this evening at ½ past 4 o'clock, in the room of Captain W. M. Webb reported sick.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to Pension Serjeant John Crossley of the 1st Eur. Regt. on one shilling per diem, agreeably to Section LI. Art. 22nd of the Code of Military Regulations, with permission to reside and receive his stipend in India.

3. Assistant Surgeon J. Miller, M. D. is directed to proceed to Kurrachee, without delay, for general duty under the Officiating Superintending Surgeon of the Scinde Field Force.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Guzerat Irregular Horse.—Lieut. J. P. Grant from 9th to 31st March, to proceed to Mahabaleshwur on Medical certificate.

12th March 1842.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 178 of 1842, His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that Commanding Officers of Regiments of Native Infantry, will adopt immediate measures for completing their respective Corps to the strength indicated by Regimental Recruiting, and forming the additional, or Tenth Company.

The formation of the 10th Company, and which will be numbered the 8th, will be made by drafts from the other Companies, to the extent of

1 Subedar,	6 Naiques,
1 Jemedar,	50 Privates,
6 Havildars,	

and be completed to the strength in Drummers, Fifers, and Privates, by enlistment.

The promotions to supply the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned ranks, are to have effect from the 10th instant.

In giving effect to this measure, Commanding Officers will be particularly careful that no men are enlisted but such as are in every respect fit for the ranks of the native Army.

Commanding Officers are authorized to detach parties into such districts as they may think best adapted for recruiting, and where men of a proper description are most likely to be obtained.

Descriptive Rolls of Recruits, as they reach the Head Quarters of the Corps and are passed by the Surgeon, are to be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Ensign T. Jermyn from 8th to 31st March, to proceed to Mahabaleshwur on medical certificate.

14th March 1842.

1. 2d Hospital Asst. Joseph Maria Carlos, now attached to the Detail Hospital at Baroda, is transferred to the Convalescent Hospital at Bombay, and 2d Hospital Asst. Shaik Emam (new promotion) is directed to join the Detail Hospital at Baroda.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Horse Brigade.—Asst. Surgeon J. Cromond, from 11th to 31st March, to proceed to Mahableshwar on medical certificate.

18th Regt. M. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. Mackintosh, M. D. from 8th to 31st March, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) S. POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant-General of the Army.

BOMBAY
Price Current and Mercantile Register.
Saturday, March 12th, 1842.

We copy from the *Times and Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, some valuable remarks on the state of the Markets for Cotton Piece Goods, Twist, and Cotton.

"COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The Market for these has been more depressed during the past week than has ever before been experienced at this season of the year. Transactions in them are almost entirely suspended, the only sales making being *forced*, and at any prices offered. Until the Hoolee Holidays are over, no improvement can be expected on this state of things; but it would tend greatly to re-assure the dealers and re-animate the market, were holders to decline selling until these Holidays were over. The Moultanees and Traders for the Northern market are doing nothing,—and will do nothing until some prospect of security for their property is opened to them This, it is to be hoped is not now distant; and we trust that it will ultimately lead to the return of a considerable portion of the treasure expended in Scinde, &c. to be exchanged for British manufactures."

"TWIST.—The following sales are reported: 62 bales *Mule* No. 20, 1800 lbs. at 6; No. 30, 2400 at 7½; No. 40, 3000 at 8¾; No. 50, 3000 at 9½; No. 58 at 62, 1500 at 9½, No. 70, 600 at 9½. Also 25 bales No. 40, at 8½ annas per lb *Water*, No. 20, 1500 lbs. at 6½; No 24, 1800 lbs. at 6¾; No. 30, 3000 lbs. at 8¾; and 20 bales No. 30, at 8½ annas per lb."

"COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing at present for England, nor is there likely to be much until the price of new Broach falls to Rs 85 to 90 per candy, and other qualities in proportion;—the prices at present demanded being by far too high to be safely shipped.—Since the departure of the mail, the following purchases have been reported—400 bales new Broach at 101½, and some other purchases at 101 and 102; 125 candies Tinnevelly at 103½; Oomrawutty 200 candies at 95½, and 75 do. at 92; Compta 400 candies at 75; Barsee 100 candies at 88½ and 89; Gogo 350 bales at 91—but these prices cannot be maintained in the face of an abundant crop—unfavourable prospects of the home markets—and high Exchange here"

In this last staple, sales are daily making at the following prices, principally for China.

		Old	New	
Surat, Broach, and Jumboosser	Rs	75	105	per Candy.
Dholera and Gogo	„	78	92½	„
Oomrawutty	„	75	92	„
Bharsee	„	73	90	„
Komptah	„	79	none.	
Tinnevelly	„	78 @ 105		

OPIUM.—The price is Rupees 662 at 670, and small lots are daily being sold, principally to the small Native dealers in the Drug.

Balance of former year's importation ..... Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 8th Inst..	9,721½
	11,721½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 8th Inst..	6,313½
Remaining..... Chests	5,408½

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS—ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Having been sold at Rs 25½ at Rs 25½, our quotations are not now above Rs 25 per candy.
HOOP IRON.—Rs 5 per cwt.
SHEET IRON.—Rs 5½ per cwt.
NAIL ROD.—(*Square.*)—Rs 28 per candy.
„ „ (*Round.*)—Rs 32 at 35 per candy.
SWEDISH IRON—Rs 48 per candy.
STEEL TUB.—Rs 11 at 11½ per cwt.
„ FAGGOT.—Rs 12 per cwt.
LEAD PIG.—Rs 11½ per cwt.
„ SHEET.—Rs 11 at 12 per cwt.
WHITE LEAD.—Rs 11 per cwt.
QUICK SILVER.—Rs 92 per maund.
TIN PLATES.—Rs 16 per box.
COPPER BRAZIER.—Rs 63 per cwt.
„ RAISED AND FLAT BOTTOMS.—Rs 63½ per cwt.
„ SHEATHING.—Rs 64 per cwt.
„ TILES.—Rs 52½ per cwt.
„ AMERICAN.—Rs 56 per cwt.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE.

NUTMEGS AND CLOVES.—The recent arrival of a considerable quantity of these Spices has further depressed the Market.

CHINA PRODUCE

SUGAR—Is now quoted at Rs 3½ per maund.
SUGAR CANDY.—Rs 5½ per quarter Tub.
„ „ (*Chinchew*) Rs 4½ for small Tubs.
CASSIA.—50 Reas per lb.
ALUM.—Rs 30 per candy.
SILK.—No. 1 Rs 9½ per Pucca Seer.
„ No. 2 Rs 9 per do.
„ No. 3 Rs 8½ per do.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Little doing, but the tendency to rise seems to continue, many China Bills being still in the Market.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—Have advanced to 26 per Cent premium.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN PAPER.—Is now at 80 per Cent Discount.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND.—Are looking down, and Tonnage is procurable at £3. 5. at £3. 10. to London and Liverpool.

TO CHINA.—We have no change to notice.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.
BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	103-8	104
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	103-8	104
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,500	103-8	104
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200	103-8	104
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	103-8	104
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	83	86
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	80	81
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1841-42	97-8	98

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight	Company's Rs...	97-8	98
Ditto on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto		98-8	99
Bills on Ceylon @ 60 ditto... ditto @ 100 Dollars			208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight		2-1¼	2-1¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cy. Govt.)		2-¼	2-¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cy. Govt.)		2-¼	2

Price of Bullion and Specie.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars wheie @ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken @ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns @ 100	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes @ £ Stg..	11	11-4
Sicca Silver large ingots @ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots @ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	125	126
Asia Bank Shares		3-8 Pur

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0 @ ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Ditto to Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do
Ditto Busorah	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0 do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 10th. Schooner Maria A. Antonio, Master, from Cochin, left Cochin on the 22d Feb. 1842.

Do. 11th. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Moosajee Peerbhoy, Native Commander, from Kallamshim.

Do. 14th. Schooner Emily, C. Williams, Master, from Karrack 25th Feb.

Passengers.—Mrs. Gilbern and Child, Captain Gilbern, and 10 Servants.

Departures.

March 10th. The Steamer *Sir* James R. Carnac, H. Quinton, Master, to Port Buridon.

Do. 12th. Barque Glasgow, Robert Heldrith, Master, to Liverpool.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	1st Apr
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	
Stratheden	Ditto ditto	London	
Francis Spaight	Foster & co	London	
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	
Lady Kennaway		London	
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Christiana	W. Ebsam & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
Coreu	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	
William Pettie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Devonport	Frith & co	China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co	China	
Token	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	despatch
China	Forbes & co	China	this day
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Victoria		China	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Union	Thos. Jefferies	Madras	
Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
Porth	Grey & co	Sa'eor	Charter.
Jowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormajee		
Benares	Foster & co		
Asiatic	Foster & co		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			

H. C. Steamers.. Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, Zenobia

H. C. Brig Taptee
" " " Tender Cardiva
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " Schooner. Emily
" " " Mahi
" " " Maldiva
" " Cutter Nurbuddah
" " R. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 28.—Ar ab Ship Fatel Curreem, Nacoda, from Jeddo 10th Sept. and Pondicherry 13th Feb.; H.M. Brig Childers, C. P. Halsted, from Moulmein 14th Feb. English Ship Juliana, H. Howe, from ditto 13th ditto; English Ship Jumna, J. Clarke, from Liverpool 25th Oct; English Barque Gertrude, T. F. Stead, from London 21st June, and New Zealand 5th Dec; English Barque Glen Huntley, J. Gilies, from London 27th Oct.

March 1—English Ship Nankin, G. Palmer, from London 10th Sept. and Cape of Good Hope 15th December.

English Ship John Bugshaw, N. Reddington, from Liverpool 2d Nov.; English Ship Isabella Cooper, J. McKellar, from Greenock 3d Oct.

March 2—English Ship Allerton W. Barnes, from Moulmain 12th Feb.; Hindoo Brig Caspoo Mucks Burrorddy from Madras 2d Feb.

March 3—English Barque Intrepid, J. Steart, from London 3d Oct.; American Ship Arbella, J. Jordan from Boston 12th do.

REMARKS.

By the Jumna.—On the 31st Dec. in lat. 97 S. Long 40 E. Experienced a tremendous hurricane, lost top-masts and fib-boom and sprung the fore and main masts.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

28—Justina, W. Loader, for London; Amazon, M. Chaplain for Singapore.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Glen Huntley, from London.—capt. John Knyvett; 96 men, 5 women and 2 children, H. C recruits.

Per Gertrude, from New Zealand.—T. C. Innes, M. D. surgeon.

Per Juliana, from Moulmain.—A. Oram and G. R. Dennisoh, esqrs.

Per Nankin, from London.—Mrs. Gale; capt. Gale, invalids; capt. Lewis, 32d, and lieut. Goodyar, 47th B. N. I. dr. Goodridge, assistant surg.; mr. Thurburn; 182 European troops, 16 females, and 10 children.

Per John Bugshaw.—Mrs. Reddington,

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Additional Passengers per Carnatic, to Landon. R. C Raikes, esq.

Per Argaum for Clyde.—Captain and mrs. Pike; mr. and mrs. Grant and three children, miss Hay, miss Ashman, mr. Reid and dr. O'Brien.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

March 3, Ship Percy, P. Hickman, from Calcutta 10th and Sandheads 15th February.

DEPARTURES.

March 4. Ship Herefordshire, G. Richardson, to the Cape and London.

Passengers from Calcutta to the Cape.—Mesdames Palmer and Twycross, and Rev. Mr. Palmer.

From Calcutta to London.—Col. Holburn B. N. I.; Major and Mrs. Spence, H. M. 30th Regt; Lieutenant Spence; Lieut. Burslem 13th Regt.; Captain Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Duff and family: Mr. Morgan and child; Lieut. the Hon'ble Powys H. M. 3d Light Dragoons, Mr. Powys; Capt. and Mrs. Talbot 2nd E. Regt. Muster and Miss Price, 194 Invalids.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

March 14th. Lieut. P. G. C. Hughes, 4th Rifles, from Mahableshwur.

Departures.

" 12th. Capt. G. K. Erskine, P. A. H. to Poona.
" 14th. Lieut. Outhwaite, Artillery to Mudgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

AGRA.

BIRTH.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th Feb., the wife of Mr. Jas. Morgan, Junior, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Mynpoorie, on the 28th Feb., John Hickson, the infant son of D. Robertson, Esq., C. S., aged six months and two days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 26th February, the lady of E Smart, esq. of a son.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 17th Feb. the lady of capt. A. J. Fraser, 55th N. I. of a daughter.

At Delhee, on the 10th Feb. the wife of mr, W. Kirke, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 20th Feb. the lady of L. Abadie, esq. of a son.

At Dinapore, on the morning of the 25th Feb. the lady of lieut. William Maxwell, Artillery of a daughter.

At Bhauguipoor, on the 8th Feb. mrs. Walker Landale, of a son, still born.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, the wife of mr. M. P. D'Sylva, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d March the lady of J. Lowis, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 25th February, by the venerable archdeacon Dealtry, Major Henry Court, esq. civil service, to Helen Wilhelmina Vos, daughter of the late dr. J. R. Vos.

At Lucknow, on the 18th Feb. by the revd. F. A. Dawson, lieut. Hastings Broughton Impey, esq. 74th B. N. I. son of Edward Impey esq. late of the B. C. S. to Georgiana Cordelia Corfield, esq. Taunton Somersetshire.

At Agra, on Friday the 11th Feb. at the station church, by the revd. R. M. Price, chaplain, mr. Alexander Carlow, assistant Agra Bank, to miss Emma Charlotte Phelan.

At camp Sukkur, on the 1st February, by the revd. J. Allen, chaplain Scinde, by special licence, mr. Geo. Blander, head assist. to the political agent Shikarpore, to mrs. Sarah Gibbons.

At Calcutta, on the 18th Feb. by the rev. mr. Fisher, J. Murray, esq. the relict of the late J. E. Breen, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 20th Feb. by the Rev. Dr. Thos. Oliffe in the Catholic cathedral, mr. J. A. Elloy, to miss A. Phillips, the eider daughter of mr. A. Phillips.

On the 25th Feb. at Christ's Church, Chittagong, by the rev. H. R. Shepperd, mr. R. A. Fink, head master of the Ramree government school, and second son of the Rev. J. C. Fink, to Julia, Mary, youngest daughter of the late captain John Rogers of Howrah.

At Calcutta, on the 28th Feb. at the Old Church, by the Rev. mr. Maule, Daniel Jennigs, esq., to miss Ellen Anderson, of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, by the Rev. Dr. Thos. Oliffe in the Catholic Cathedral, mr. A. Bourrithon to miss Monie Philips, the second daughter of mr. A. Phillips.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 2d March, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, Desimus Jenkins, esq. to Caroline Letitia Nisbet Shum, eldest daughter of the late John Shum, esq. Bengal civil service.

DEATHS.

At Burdwan, on the 22d February, of the Quinsey, Ann Olivia, the eldest daughter of mr. John Richard Rose, aged 4 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, William Thomas Beeby, esq. of the firm of messrs. Boyd, Beeby and co. aged 47 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d March, revd. Robt. Gibson, A. B. aged 25 years.

At Chandernagore, on the 25th of Feb. at 6 in the morning, lieut. Henry Cranmer Gordon, R. N. aged 47 years, 8 months and 12 days, after long and lingering illness—deeply regretted.

At Mundunpore, on the 23d Feb. of cholera, lieut. and brevet capt. E. Garret, 69th regt. N. I., and adjt. of the Ramghur light infantry battalion, most deeply and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

At the residence of mr. Linton, Howrah, on the 27th Feb. of brain fever, after a short illness, Bryan Throughton, esq. chief officer of the ship Allalevie, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Parker's Cottage, Rondebosch, on the 25d Dec. William Bevill Porteous, esq. deeply regretted by his widow, family and friends

At Phanugulpoor, on the 27th Feb (occasioned by a fall from his horse on the 21st inst.) Louis Joseph Saget, esq. deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, of cholera, mrs. A. E. Carey, aged about 43 years.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 3d March, at the residence of H. Torrens, esq., C. S. W. A. Law, esq. C. S. aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore, on Wednesday the 16th Feb, the lady of Captain T. Shepherd, 2nd E. L. I., of a Son.

DEATH.

At Ootacamund, on the 27th February 1842, Major General James Wahab, C. B.

CALENDAR,—March 31 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	15		0 52	1 8	
W.	16		1 12	1 40	
Th.	17	St. Patrick. [Saxons.	1 57	2 14	
F.	18	Edward King of ,West	2 33	2 53	
Sa.	19	[Palm *Sunday.*	3 15	3 40	
Sun	20	*6th Sunday in Lent.*—	4 7	4 38	
M.	21	Benedict.	5 19	6 7	☽ 20 3 33 M.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, March 2.

Jellalabad.—Letters from Jellalabad had been received at Peshawur on the 20th Ultimo to the 14th February, but contain no news beyond the troops being in good spirits and with plenty of supplies. Captain Bygrave's existence is confirmed, he is in a fort or some place near Jellalabad, Captain Wm. Grant of the 27th N. I. is also said to be a prisoner but his place of confinement not named; no other survivors had been heard of, we are sorry to say, but these discoveries give us still hopes. At Candahar and Quetta it will be seen all is tranquil.

"*Camp, Kawulsur, 20th Feb.* 1842.

Earthquake at Peshawur.—It will be some consolation to yourself, the Government, and your readers, to be informed, that the sepoys are becoming convalescent, and that, in a few days, (should the weather continue fine) it is likely, nearly all that were attacked with dysentery, will have left the hospitals. Three days ago the following reports were circulated in the Camp;—1st, That General Nott had evacuated Candahar and retreated;—2d, That Dost Mahomed had been shot, endeavouring to escape from Seharunpoor;—3rd, That Ukhbur Khan was at Alee Musjid with 25,000 followers, and intended coming down on our Camp, none of these reports were believed in; they were *hatched* for the purpose of giving us all something to talk about. The rainy weather has, for the present, cleared up; for the last two days we have had a cloudless sky, and the sun, in the middle of the day, is *hottish*. We are all anxiety to know what Regiments, &c., will compose the three extra Brigades for this quarter. It is believed, that six thousand soldiers (Sikhs) have volunteered to accompany our force through the pass, whenever we move from hence. Great difficulty is experienced by Officers to remit money to the different stations, as the Political Agent at Peshawur, can only draw on Ferozepore and Loodianah. Captain Ferris' Regiment of Jazaichees has been made up to its former strength. Yesterday a fearful earthquake visited this part of the world. The shock which came on between 10 and 11 o'clock, was long continued, and men, horses, tents, and even the ground under us, and the hills in the distance appeared to be moving: it was an awful visitation, and made every nerve quake. In the direction of Peshawur, (eight miles distant clouds of dust appeared, which proved to have been caused by the falling of very many houses and buildings. The Vuzeer Baugh, in which the big Wigs reside, suffered much. A salute was fired, from the battery at Jumrood, for the purpose of announcing the safety of Rajah Pertaub Singh, son of Maharajah Shere Singh, who is now at Peshawur, of whom, it is said, he narrowly escaped death; the building in which he had been sitting, came down almost immediately after he left it. The natives say, that a tenth of the city is down, and a number of the inhabitants killed. The 30th, 53rd, 60th, and 64th Native Infantry, Irregular Cavalry, Harrington's small Detachment of 5th Cavalry, and Sappers and Miners moved up to our encampment yesterday, and the following is the order of the Camp from right to left. 3rd Irregular Cavalry, Harrington's Detachment, 10th Light Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, 26th Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 53rd N. I. 30th N. I., 60th N. I., and 64th N. I. General Pollock remains at Peshawur, but is expected in Camp to-morrow: it is currently reported (*to-day*) and generally credited, that an arrangement is nearly completed with the Khyber Chiefs, for the opening of the pass, on friendly terms. The Chiefs would rather oblige Ukhbur Khan, and keep the pass closed, but he has no money, all they have hitherto received from him, is said to be 4000 rupees, with promises of more, but as rogues cannot trust rogues, they have no faith in the promise, and would rather have something more substantial, which they are to get from us. The amount is not yet known, but it is supposed that a monthly stipend is bargained for, in the agreement; this a better name than trenty, for these people know nothing bordering on the name of honourable treaties; they however, know something about the value and use of money, and so long as we pay regularly, it is likely they will hold to the contract. No news from Jellalabad within the last three days, Sale can hold out, nevertheless it behoves Government to send forward the troops with all possible haste, as by the time they arrive here, the weather will be very hot for marching and fighting. General Avitabili is most hospitable, and indents (by our Officers calling upon him) are made daily, upon his good fare. There is however a generous disposition and a hearty welcome, to be met with at the abode of the good old General, God grant he long may live."

Another letter giving an account of the Earthquake says:—

19th February.—It is now about 12 o'clock midday and we have just experienced a most awful earthquake in camp; the natives say that nothing so severe of the kind has been experienced in India for the last 50 years, the earth literally trembled like an aspen leaf and rocked to and fro as an infant's cradle or a ship at sea. Many of the camels who were carrying the baggage of the troops moving up to Colonel Wild's camp were thrown down, and so great was the shock *which lasted full 5 minutes* that I was obliged to support myself by holding on to the camp furniture and many of the Officers fancied themselves suddenly taken ill. I expected every moment to have seen the earth open and swallow us up and it is only by God's great and merciful providence that we have escaped through so awful a convulsion of nature. Every one complains of nausea.

We have just been observing immense volumes of dust that completely darken the atmosphere in the direction of the old ricketty town of Peshawur, which is supposed to be nearly levelled to the ground, as the houses are but weakly built being merely propped up by the beams of wood, which may be observed placed, in different spots, under large walls and corners of the houses, and are even dangerous to passers by at all times. I doubt not but to-morrow's dawn will bring us dreadful intelligence and produce a fearful account of lives lost. Surely this is altogether the abode of wicked spirits, what with the heavy rains of the last ten days, the deplorable sickness among the troops, our late disasters with the Khyberries, and then this our last frightful disaster, the earthquake, it is enough to make any one have "the doletuls"; and suspect most of us would like to be back again in the provinces, for this state of suspense adds to our evils; what is to be done with us no one seems to know, though from what we have lately heard it appears that Government contemplate a severe retribution, and the sooner we are enabled by them to push on, the better, for the season will soon become too hot for marching.

20th.—Reports say that only from 40 to 50 of the inhabitants of Peshawur were crushed and killed among the ruins of the falling houses. General Avitabili's large dwelling houses which, had been recently built and was being finished also fell in but luckily it did no injury to any one living in the house."

A letter from Peshawur of the 18th ultimo, contains but little news, but at the request of some of our friends we are very happy to be able to contradict part of the account relative to the desertion and massacre of the whole of the sick and wounded when the 53d and 64th were cutting their way from Ali Musjid; it is true, our informant says, that the doolie bearers did drop every doolie and ran away, but the sick of both regiments were carefully removed from the conveyances and assisted along by their comrades, and almost reached Jumrood in safety; *a very few* of those who were severely wounded were *obliged* to be left to their fate, as there were no means for carrying them. The returns prove that the wounded were protected, as well as the nature of the country and the means at hand would allow of; the 64th had 23 killed and the 53d nine. We feel great satisfaction, in placing the matter in its true light, for, although we never doubted that every thing was done for the wounded that could be, still, as our correspondent says, the first report "might injure us as good christians and in the eyes of the *Humane Society of London*"! It would appear that General Pollock *has orders* not to advance unless he can keep his rear open.

Candahar.—We have news via Quetta, 13th Feb. from Candahar to the 1st ultimo, all quiet in and near the town, the officers who were wounded on the 12th ultimo, were nearly well, but poor Captain Patterson still in danger. The enemy were 35 or 40 miles off, showing no wish to fight since the 12th; all accounts agree that the enemy's numbers did not exceed 5000 of all kinds, & that fewer troops with better management on our side should have given Mahomed Atta something to remember; several letters have been received for this place and the Provinces. Dr. Jacob of the 38th, died on the 13th January, leaving a wife and three children at Candahar. All the officers were well; Khelat-i-Ghizie quite safe, but doubts were entertained of the safety of Ghuzui. After the fight on the 12th January, some of the Infantry returned to Candahar, and others were sent back to take care of the guns which were stuck fast in bogs and water courses; the troops employed were Captain Blood's four 9-pounders, the Shah's twelve 6-pounder Horse Artillery, about 200 of Skinner's Horse, and 700 of the 1st Shah's Cavalry; the 40th Queen's, the 2nd, 16th, 38th, a wing of the 42nd N. I., and the Shah's 5th; all the enemy's baggage fell into our hands; the guns are said to have done nothing, there were not 200 of the enemy killed, our loss 3 killed and perhaps 40 wounded; Chamberlain, senior, was hit below the knee, Macdonnell in the head (slightly), and Lee had the top of his finger and thumb shot off; with the exception of the 40th Queen's, the 2nd and 16th Native Infantry, all the other troops bivouacked for the night, and in the morning managed to extricate the guns.

Scinde.—We have received communication from upper Scinde, which speak very highly of the pacific disposition of the tribes in the whole of that extensive tract, destined at no distant time to become a valuable acquisition, to the British Empire in India; for in that light our influence over the country may almost be considered; we select the following extract from a letter dated

Dadur, 16th February, 1842.

"You will be glad to hear that as yet we are quiet in Scinde and Belochistan. The Khan and ex-Khan are now both here with the Political Agent. Cutchee is particularly quiet and never, for years back, so free from plundering as at the present time. The Murrees have strictly abided by their promises to the Khan, and are very peaceable; in fact there is not a sign of the spirit of rebellion in any of the Khelat dominions, and no dread is entertained of any such manifesting itself. The present disposition of the Troops in the Scinde Agency may be useful to you, and is at your service.

Quetta: 20th and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry, with some Bengal European Artillery.

Dadur: Her Majesty's 41st, with 4 guns and the 6th Native Infantry.

Sreebee: five Companies of the 21st Native Infantry.

Baugh: four Companies of the 21st Native Infantry.

Chuttur: in Eastern Cutchee: one company of the 8th Native Infantry, one howitzer and some Scinde Irregular Horse; (all within the fort).

Shikarpoor: two Horse Artillery guns, three troops 3rd Light Cavalry, and eight companies of the 8th Native Infantry.

Sukkur: 1st and 12th Native Infantry; three companies 15th N. Infantry, and some Artillery. Besides the above there are over Cutchee, some Detachments of Scinde Irregular Horse, so that we are prepared for the worst. A godown is being formed at Baugh for the troops expected. Quetta has been strengthened, lines are being built inside the strong fort of Sebee, while the fort of Chuttur has been put in a defensible state. The Sahibzada, or High Priest of the Kakurs, is with Lieutenant Hammersley at Quetta, and he is a tower of strength with his tribe, who, by the way, are all very quiet, and the Bolan is quite free from marauders.

Our latest accounts from Rajpootanah state that the turbulent Jodhpoor Naths whom Captain Ludlow, Political Agent, had succeeded in expelling, were encamped 5 coss distant from the Fortress, in the vain hope that at the intercession of the Rajah, Maun Sing, they would be permitted to return!

Delhi.—The following sums were escorted from the Lower Provinces to our treasury by the 15th N. I. which reached this on the 26th ultimo.

From Calcutta,	8,00,000
" Ghazeepoor,	2,00,000
" Benares,	4,00,000
" Allahabad,	4,00,000
" Cawnpoor,	3,00,000
Total,	21,00,000

On the same day 80,000 Rs. were received from the Collector of Goorgaon, making a total of above 54 lakhs of Rupees received within little more than two months, for transmission to the North-west.

Arrivals.—*28th February,* Captain Low 30th Regt.—Ditto Leacock 74th ditto,—Ensign Needham ditto, preceding to Loodianah to join.—Capt. Hall 26th do, proceeding to Ferozepore, ditto.—*28th,* Captain Clayton 4th Cavalry, ditto Mussooree.—*1st March,*—Ditto R. A. Master 7th Cavalry from Haupper on duty.

Departures.—*28th February,* Lieut. Tucker 8th Cavalry returning to Cawnpore,—Lieut. Hamilton, 7th ditto to Meerut with remount Horses.—*1st March,* Lt. Morton, Engs. to Meerut to appear before a Medical Committee.

Ferozepore, *24th February.*—According to arrangements the Commander in Chief would have been here on the 22nd instant; but rain detained him at Loodianah three days longer than was intended. His Excellency arrived this morning, and held levees of European and Native Officers in the forenoon. The following inspections have been ordered:

19th N. I. on the morning of the 25th instant.
4th Irr. Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 25th.
Camel Battery on the morning of the 26th.
1st Light Infy. Bn. on the morning of the 28th.

——*24th.*—A portion of the troops for Afghanistan have at length been put in motion, and on the 22d, the following corps crossed the Sutlej; Captain Alexander's troop of horse artillery, half the camel battery, H. M. 3d light dragoons, the first regiment of light cavalry, two companies of the 6th N. I. and the 33d regiment N. I. In crossing the bridge of boats, a Howitzer with its horses and their riders disappeared into the river, in consequence of one or more of the smaller boats in the centre having given way. The riders all, except one, disappeared for an instant but rose again and contrived to save themselves by regaining the bridge. The missing man was at the moment supposed to have got entangled in the harness or traces, but presently, to the astonishment and joy of all present, he appeared above water with his horse, which he safely conducted to the shore, swimming by his side. The noble fellow had, while under water, drawn his sword, cut the traces and so saved his horse and perhaps himself from being drowned. Ropes were attached to the gun by means of diving, and these to traces of several horses who thus managed, bodily, to raise the gun out of the stream into a large boat. The Brigade continued the march towards the North-west this morning; the Commander-in-Chief retraces his steps towards Loodheanah on his way to Simlah on the 1st.

Nremuch, *18th Jany.*—The Bishop of Bombay, his Physician and Interpreter, have arrived; they make but a short stay; a confirmation will take place during the week. The Bishop starts on Monday, leaving the Reverend H. Pratt to minister to us for the next two months; he is exceedingly popular both as a Preacher and Companion; but that we know he is anxiously looked for at Nusserabad, the Society here would certainly solicit his remaining until the first fall of the periodical rains.

22nd.—Dr. Mellis, Superintending Surgeon, has returned from his tour of inspection. Our Cavalry friends all still here and long may they remain; all reports of their departure have vanished. The Kotah Horses appear to be located permanently at Nusseerabad. Captain Jackson is about to leave us to join the Head Quarters of his corps at Bareilly, consequent on the rejoining of Lieutenant Lumley, 2nd in command.

AGRA UKHBAR, March 3.

Shah Socjah.—The mystery that has hung so long over the Cabool Catastrophe is daily clearing up, and disclosing that unhappy event in its true colours. It appears now that that most wretched and degraded tool, Shah Soojah, has been deeply implicated in the catastrophe, and whether instigated by fear or hatred, joined in the treachery against the British. One proof of this exists in the fact, that a letter from him to Shere Singh, in which he urged the Seikh Chief to preserve a strict neutrality in the approaching collision between the Affghans and British, has been sent to Mr. Clerk. By preserving a neutrality, wrote this hoary Abomination, the Furungies will be powerless and finally destroyed! Such is the exhortation of a man who is indebted to Furingee liberality for life and the means to support it, and by such an imbecile have we been duped. This double treachery will still further embarrass us in our future measures in Affghanistan and, we fear, will operate in favour of an already and favourite determination of Government—to abandon the country without taking that "capable and wide revenge," which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of our Indian Empire. But a short time must disclose all the particulars of the tragedy, and then we shall see our way better.

Agra.—Sir Robert Arbuthnot, left this morning for Delhee.

Dr. King, late Superintending Surgeon, left for Europe yesterday. Dr. Woodburn acts for the present as Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

Communicated.—Her Majesty's 39th Regiment arrived at Agra on the 1st and on the 3nd instant were inspected by Sir R. Arbuthnot.

The Regiment halted at Dholpore on the 21st, the men and cattle were greatly fatigued crossing the Chumbul. On the morning of the 27th, the Ranah of Dholpore, came on the Parade of the Regiment. He was highly pleased to see a British Regiment, and particularly enquired if it was not a Badshahi ka paltun. He came on the parade in a Mail Coach, drawn by four or five horses which he drove himself, and seemed to handle the ribbons as if he had been accustomed to driving. He was followed by an immense suwarree. There were numerous led Elephants, richly caparisoned, led horses, and a large escort of Cavalry. In front of the parade ground near a bungalow—a Company of the Rana's Infantry was drawn up for the purpose of presenting arms as a compliment to the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's Regiment.

March, 5.

The reports to which we have more than once alluded lately, of several of the Cabool Force having escaped the fate which befel so many of that body, are, we are glad to be able to say, increasing, and we trust they may eventually be found to have been true. We gather from some letters of a late date received from Jullalabad that several soldiers, sepoys and camp followers had come in, and were coming in daily. Amongst them is mentioned the Serjeant Major of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry. Some of these fortunate fugitives stated, that 400 men and officers were in durance at a Fort near Jugdulluk, but we can hardly attach much credit to this, willing though we are. Such a body as 400 men would be difficult to guard and embarassing to support. They may, however, be scattered in three or four Forts.

In addition to the above we learn from the same letters, that a communication dated Cabool the 10th of February, had been received from Captain Conolly, which stated, amongst other matters, that the Ladies and Hostages were all well and fairly treated. The information it gives regarding Shah Soojah—and there no reason for doubting its accuracy—established clearly his connection with the recent Insurrection. Capt Conolly further states, that all the insurgent Chiefs had given in their adherence to Shah Sooja h, whose party was distinct from that of Akbar Khan. The latter ruffian, was at Lugman at the date of Captain C.'s communication, with but 200 followers, he having failed to induce the Hill Chiefs to join him.

According to other versions of this letter, the Shah continued faithful to us, but that being entirely in the hands of the insurgent Chiefs, he was obliged to conform himself to their views. He was, it is said, urged by them to send a force to the attack of Jul lalabad as well as against Guznee, which latter place was quite safe. It was however, hoped on reason able grounds, that Shah Soojah might succeed in putting off his Chiefs until our troops had forced the Khybur Pass and relieved Jullalabad. In addition to the Shah, the Minister, it is said, secretly espouses our cause. If all this be true the tide of events has turned in our favour, but will it be taken advantage of? A glance at late events inclines us to say no. The letter above alluded to, was we hear, written on a Bill in invisible ink and the instructions for rendering it legible were communicated in Greek or Greek characters, if the latter could sufficiently disguise the language.

Postage to Afghanistan and Upper Scinde.—We publish the following Circular from our Post Master General, for the notice of our readers; who will find much useful information in it. The new arrangements regarding the transmission of letters through the Punjaub, Sindh &c., betray the usual liberality of Government, and it is well the public should know them.

CIRCULAR No. 22.

Sir,—With reference to the Notification, by authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, published under my signature on the 30th of April 1839, a copy of which is subjoined, I beg to apprize you that, no letters unless sent to or from Public Servants in Affghanistan or Upper Scinde, are exempted from postage between the British Frontiers and places in those countries. All things conveyable by post to or from private individuals, unconnected with the service of Government and residing beyond the Sutledge or Indus, are chargeable with postage according to distance in conformity with the Regulations in force within the Honourable Company's Territories.

The following distances are therefore made known that you may cause the proper rate of postage to be levied, and directed the dispatch of a separate packet from your office, to each locality by the shortest route.

A Dak Banghy is now established between Loodianah and Peshawur by which parcels or packages from twenty to six hundred Tolas in weight, are generally dispatched in either direction every eight or ten days. All who avail themselves of this conveyance whether public servants or private individuals pay banghy postage, as within the British Provinces.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. RANKEN,
Post Master General, N. W. P.

To find the distance of any place in Eastern Affghanistan, add the number of miles from thence to Loodianah to the number of miles from Loodianah to the Posting Office.

From Loodianah to	Miles.
Lahore	112
Jellalabad	407½
Cabul	594½
Guzni	719

To find the distance of any place in Western Affghanistan, and Sinde, add the number of miles from thence to Ferozepore to the number of miles from Ferozepore to the Posting Office.

From Ferozepore to	Miles.
Bawulpore	223
Bukkur	440
Shikarpore	465
Bagh	567
Loudur	605
Quetta	691
Candahar	837

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having been pleased, under certain limitations, to exempt the correspondence of the Officers and men serving with Army, of the Indus, from postage between the localities in which they are employed and the British Frontier—Notice is hereby given that letters or packages to and from any Post Office with that Force, will in future be conveyed by post on the following conditions.

All letters or packages, weighing not more than five Tolas, will be charged with the present postage between Loodianah or Ferozepore, and stations under this Presidency.

On all letters and packages, excepting those from Europe weighing above five and not more than ten Tolas each, in addition to postage to or from Loodianah or Ferozepore, ... Four Annas.

——————Above ten and not more than fifteen Tolas each, ... Eight As.

——————Above fifteen and not more than twenty Tolas each, ... Twelve As.

No letter, package or parcel, exceeding twenty Tolas in weight, will be received at Post Offices for transmission to or from the Army of the Indus.

Post Masters are requested to consider this Notification official.

J. RANKEN,

30th April, 1839.

Agra.—The party to be given by the station to Colonel Wright, and the Officers of Her Majesty's 39th is to be in the form of a Dinner, to the regret of those who prefer the attractions of the Quadrille, and the on-such-occasions usual happy pulsations of young hearts, &c. &c.

Captain Reid, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Saugor, has received orders to proceed by Dak to Ferozabad, at the public expense, to assume charge of a Depôt, about to be formed at that station. He was to leave on the 7th.

Captain Waugh and Rennie, of the Trigonometrical Survey, arrived yesterday morning from the Dukkun.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1842.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 2nd and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 3rd and 5th instant. The latter journal states that a letter, written by Shah Soojah to Shere Singh, in which the former requests the latter to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest between the British and the Afghan insurgents, has been sent to Mr. Clerk.

From the *Delhi Gazette* we learn that letters have been received from Jellalabad to the 14th February All was then quiet. The troops were in good spirits and supplies plentiful. An earthquake was felt at Peshawur about noon of the 19th February. The shock was very violent and lasted more than five minutes. Several buildings in the city were thrown down. General Pollock and Captain H. M. Lawrence had a narrow escape. They had just got out of a house, when part of it fell in, and crushed the table at which they had been seated. The shock extended to the camp at Kawulsur. We are happy to hear that the sepoys are getting convalescent. It was expected, if the weather continued fine, that most of the dysentery patients would be out of hospital in a few days. There does not appear to be any chance of General Pollock making a forward movement until he be reinforced.

The Bishop of Bombay was at Neemuch on the 18th January. His lordship intended to administer the rite of confirmation before leaving the station.

Bengal papers of the 4th instant, have come to hand. Lord Ellenborough landed at Chandpal ghaut at ¼ past 4 P.M. of the 28th ultimo, and at 5 o'clock was duly installed in Council as Governor General of India. At the same moment a meeting was being held at

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the Town Hall, for the purpose of determining on a farewell address to Lord Auckland. Many eloquent speeches were made, in which the Ex-Governor General, was spoken of in terms of the warmest respect and admiration. The address, which will be found in a subsequent column, having been unanimously adopted, it was further resolved that a subscription should be raised for the purpose, of defraying the expense of erecting a statue of Lord Auckland.

Her Majesty's Ship *Childers* has arrived at Calcutta from Maulmain. Her Majesty's Ships *Cambrian* and *Calliope* were to sail in a few days for China. The house of Bruce, Shand and Co. has stopped payment. John Ade, master of the *Rob Roy* has been tried on the Admiralty side of the Supreme Court in Bengal, for having, on the 5th of last August, wounded a Syrang belonging to the vessel, with a sword. The prisoner was found guilty. He has been sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand rupees, and to be imprisoned for a period of twelve months.

Madras journals of the 5th instant have arrived. They announce the death of Major General Wahab C. B. which took place at Ootacamund on the 27th ultimo.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 22nd February contains no intelligence of importance.

The Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Berenice* with the Overland Mail of the 4th February arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon. The intelligence, brought by her, is not important. She left Suez on the 25th ultimo and Aden on the 5th instant. The following is a list of passengers.

Mrs. Young, Mrs Styles, Two Misses Sandys, Mrs. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Bomgart, Lieut. Col. Harvey, General Grey, Col. Jervis, Major Randolph, Hon'ble Captain Byron, C Burrell Esq. Mr. Buckle, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Haig, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Romer, Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Doctor Freeman, Mr. Hough, Mr. Irving.

FROM ADEN.—Lieutenants Barker and McKenzie, I. N., Mr. Freemen, 2 European Non Commissioned Officers, 1 Native Non Commissioned officer, 16 Rank and File N. I., 22 Public followers, 2 European and 3 Native Servants.

Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in the first page of this day's paper that No. 44 of the quarterly Army List is now in course of publication, and that copies may be had at the *Courier* Office.

We have been kindly favoured with the following interesting extract from a letter dated Hong Kong 12th January. It contains some important information relative to the present state and future prospects of the Island. The writer is a mercantile gentleman who has lately arrived at Hong Kong and who intends settling there.

"I make out that from contracts, already made or to be made when the ground is levelled, that upwards of three hundred thousand dollars *must* be expended in this settlement during the next six months. This is irrespective of the Chinese and Government expenditure which will be very large. Hence in a few months the number of our houses, godowns, Chinese shops, &c. &c. will be very imposing. Although the opposition to this settlement has been most formidable, yet having triumphed over it, it must I think now go ahead at a rate which will surprise it's best friends, and if even the vast trade which is carried on at Canton with the English be not at once diverted hither, and it now amounts in Imports and Exports to more than £15,000,000, yet the exactions of the Portuguese at Macao, and the exceeding heavy imposts of the Mandarins at Canton, guarantee to Hong Kong a large portion of the trade, and which may perhaps be altogether illicit as is the case with opium. Teas have already been brought down at lower rates than at Canton, and can be bought in the Bazar to a very large extent, as also Cassia and other Chinese products.

Our bay presents a bustling scene as we have including transports and ships of war, some forty or fifty vessels lying at anchor, and nearly one hundred Chinese junks and vessels of all sizes, with scores of country craft and boats of all descriptions.

Our Markets are abundantly and cheaply supplied with fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables. Mutton alone is dear. Labour is reasonable: we have five coolies per day for a dollar, other kinds of labor, dependent on the skill employed, paid in proportion building materials afforded in many instances in the site of building to be erected and I make out that the cost of building will be somewhat about one half the cost of similar erections in London, albeit the material here, granite, is so much better.

I have now been here some ten days, have walked across and around one half of the island, made in all quarters all the inquiries I could, and heard all the objections made to Hong Kong, and they have been not a few. Still after dispassionately reviewing the materials and facts before me, I do not hesitate to say my expectations are more than realized, and I am sure my anticipations will be overpassed, as the trade which will be centered here will *very soon* assume an importance which but for peculiar circumstances could be only hoped for some years hence. Every thing conspires to secure this desideratum.

By the way seeing that money is so abundant at Bombay, a branch of your Bank should be established here. Capital to the extent of some millions of pounds could be permanently invested (at the rate of 12 per cent per annum say at 1 per cent per month) secured on the best kind of produce, as Tea, Silk, Cassia, &c. which might be kept in the godowns of the Bank. I am told that 1 per cent per month can be ordinarily obtained, and now that the British Flag will secure any property deposited, it is certain that the attention of our Home Capitalists will soon be directed hither."

Lord Auckland was to hold his farewell levee on the 11th instant, and to embark for England on the ensuing day. The following list contains the names of the passengers who will accompany the ex-Governor General in the *Lord Hungerford*.

Hon'ble Miss Eden; Hon'ble Miss Frances Eden; Mrs. H. C. Bagge; Mrs. D. C. Smyth; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. W. Martin; Mrs. Pontet; J. R. Colvin, Esq.; W. Martin, Esq.; H. Smith, Esq.; Misses Cheape, Martin, Tempe, Oakes, and Helen Bagge; Masters Henry Bagge, Arthur Bagge, Frederick Bagge, James Pontet and English servants.

From a general order dated Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 16th February 1842, we find that in anticipation of the orders of Government, the Commander in Chief in India has nominated Brevet Major W. Geddes to the command of an additional troop of European horse artillery, which is to be forthwith organized at Meerut.

It appears that the Home Government has determined that only a very small portion of the ransom money of the city of Canton shall be distributed amongst the captors. The officers and men actually concerned in the operations against Canton, as also those who were employed on the coast of China from the commencement of hostilities until the end of June 1841, are to receive twelve months additional full batta. Those who were present only at the capture either of Ningpo, Chusan, or the forts of the Bocca Tigris in 1840, are to receive no more than six months batta. The officers and seamen of the Royal Navy as also those of the East India Company's steamers, are to receive similar allowances, agreeably to their comparative rank, with the land forces. The following general order on this subject has been promulgated by the Supreme Government.

FORT WILLIAM, 2D MARCH, 1842.

No. 54.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has great gratification in publishing for the information of the Army, the following paragraphs, which they have been informed by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, will form the next Military letter to the Governor General of India in Council

Para 1. "We take the earliest opportunity of apprizing you that as a mark of the high sense which Her Majesty entertains of the gallant behaviour and successful exertions of the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's and of our Service employed in the late operations in China, the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that a Grant be made to them of a portion of the sum of money received from the Chinese authorities at Canton under the Convention concluded by Captain Elliott.

2. "We now enclose a copy of a Minute by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, directing that Her Majesty's Grant shall consist of the following Allowances: viz.

1st. "To the Officers and Men employed in the operations against Canton in 1841 (eighteen hundred and forty-one) twelve months full Batta."

2d. "To the Officers and Men not entitled to share under "the preceding para. who were employed in the operations "on the Coast of China from the commencement of hostilities to the end of the month of June 1841 (eighteen hundred and forty-one,) twelve months full Batta."

3d. "To those employed only at Ningpo, Chusan, and in "the operations in the Canton River in 1840 (eighteen hundred and forty,) or in one only of those operations, six "months full Batta."

"A deduction will necessarily be made from this allowance in either case of any sum which may have been already given as gratuity to any portion of the Force employed."

"It is further the pleasure of Her Majesty that the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines of Her Majesty's Fleet should receive the same allowances of full Batta as are accorded to the corresponding ranks in the Land Forces employed, and further, that the Officers and Men of the East India Company's Steamers should receive the allowance as Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Ships."

3. "You will take the necessary measures for carrying these instructions into effect."

J. STUART, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

The *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday contains a letter, from the correspondent of the *London Times* addressed to the editor of the like named journal of this presidency, on a portion of which we deem it necessary to make a few remarks. It is not our intention to enter into the merits of the general question at issue between the two parties, it being our usual custom to leave our cotemporaries to set tle their own controversies, and arrange their own quarrels, without any interference on our part, unless the subject be one of acknowledged public interest, and conducted in a style totally devoid of personalities.

The epistle of the *London Times'* correspondent contains one paragraph which affects the character of the press of Bombay, and our own impartiality as a writer on public subjects, by insinuating that the *Bombay Courier* has been made by it's proprietors, a vehicle for forcing their own peculiar views on the community, and that a former Editor of this paper voluntarily resigned rather than submit to be made the instrument of attack on an individual whose conduct he deemed undeserving of reproach. That under such circumstances resignation on the part of any Editor would be *highly* honourable, we are not prepared to assert, but it would most assuredly be the course which a right minded and honourable man would feel himself bound to pursue, and for so doing he would deserve the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens. But the truth is, the correspondent of the *London Times* and ex-Editor of the *Bombay Courier* does not occupy any such elevated position in regard to this journal as that which he assumes to himself in the following paragraph of his letter to our cotemporary.

"In your article of this day you mention me as the ex-Editor of the *Bombay Courier* as if in reproach, altho' you know that I relinquished the conducting of that paper, because I would not yield either my independence, or my deliberate convictions, and would not sanction any unworthy attacks on a Judge, who holding Her Majesty's high Commission as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is bound to administer the Laws without fear or partiality. In that matter I did not disgrace myself."

Now if the above means any thing, it must be, that our predecessor in conducting this journal, threw up the Editorship purely of his own accord, and that he did so because he was required by the proprietors to write against the Chief Justice. Neither of these statements is correct. If they were, it would be evident that we (the present Editor) succeeded to the management of the paper, under the degrading arrangement of becoming the mere instrument for giving publicity to the opinions of a party. Respect for ourselves and justice to the proprietors, equally demand that we should refute such a calumny by the strongest evidence. To do so we must prove that the ex-Editor did not resign, but was ejected; and that the determination of the proprietors to deprive him of the management of the paper was resolved on, and communicated to him, months before the controversy arose, relative to the conduct of Sir Henry Roper towards Messrs. Forbes and Co. This proceeding of ours will doubtless be extremely unpalatable to our predecessor, but he has no one to thank for it but himself. We have ever abstained from hurting the feelings of individuals. On assuming charge of the journal we never made any ostentatious intimation of a change having taken place in the editorship, though such a notification is by no means unusual. We should never have alluded to the ejection of our predecessor, had he not, in the paragraph above quoted, given a colouring to the transaction, which the facts of the case will not bear out; and which if true, would throw odium on the proprietors, and reflect discredit on ourselves.

On the 9th November 1840, a letter was addressed to our predecessor, containing the following intimation of the wishes of the proprietors of this journal: "that they desire to avail themselves of that article "of your engagement to them, by which they are at "liberty to dispense with your services, upon giving "a notice of six months; which they now accordingly "beg to do." The recorded copy of the above letter and the *autograph* reply, with signature annexed, of the Ex-editor, acknowledging the nature and contents of the former document, and bearing date the 10th November, may be seen at the office of this paper between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. by any person who may feel curious on the subject, or entertain doubts of the correctness of our statement.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court which led to Sir Henry Roper's conduct being commented on by the Bombay press did not take place until the month of February 1841. It is clear therefore that this subject could have no connection with our predecessor having received a notice to vacate the editorial chair in the preceding November. Moreover, so far from *relinquishing* it, he clung to it to the last moment, receiving all the emoluments up to the 9th day of May, being the period at which the six months notice expired, although he had not been allowed to interfere in any way with the management of the paper for some weeks previous to that time. Had he relinquished the paper he would of course only have received salary to the day he tendered his resignation. But such a document never emanated from him. He was *ejected*: for which reason he claimed, and received £150 as passage money to Europe.

Extracts from the *Maulmain Chronicle* of the 9th February will be found in a subsequent column. The Burmese Monarch has left Rangoon, but it is uncertain whether he has proceeded towards the capital or gone to Bassein.

By extracts from Mauritius papers to the 8th January received *via* Madras, we learn that Lieut.-General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Governor of that island and Colonel of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, died at his country house, near Port Louis on the 2nd January. Lady Smith survived her husband only three days, having departed this life on the 5th of the same month, Colonel W. Stavely C. B. senior officer has assumed the Governorship of the Mauritius until Her Majesty's pleasure be known. A short biographical notice of the Lieut. General and an account of his funeral will be found in our extracts.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Our correspondent at Dadur writes as follows;—

DADUR 22d FEB.

"The Head Quarters of H. M. 41st Foot, 223 strong, including all ranks, under the command of Major Brown arrived here on the afternoon on the 20th Instant with seven sick, one of which, a case of inflamation of the lungs, terminated fatally yesterday; and with the exception of two other casualties, one at *Sukkur* and the other at *Bushourie*, the detachment has been very healthy."

"The weather since we left Sukkur has been delightful. We had a couple of very heavy showers of rain at Bushourie, on the 11th and 12th, where we were, in consequence, obliged to halt for a day. A good deal of rain fell at the same time at Dadur and the country adjacent. At this place it was we first observed the mighty Bolan range capped with snow, I need not expatiate on its grandeur, abler pens have done so before. At Baugh we had a good dish of *Ice*, which began to thaw at about 9 A. M. Thermometer ranged for several days between 38 and 60 degrees scarcely ever above 65 degrees in the middle of the day. This is about the warmest day we have had since we left Sukkur, Thermometer at present (2p. m.) 86. and these hoary mountains begin now to wear a very different aspect from the thawing of the snow."

"*Thou shalt not steal*, is a commandment yet unknown to the natives of this place, who I take to be the greatest thieves on the face of the earth. After we crossed the desert our camp was every night disturbed by the cries of "*choar puckdlow.*" These Belloochee thieves are the most daring I ever saw or heard of and tho' they have been several times fired upon by our sentries, yet they always got off free.

"Lieut. Anderson, while going down to Sukkur on sick leave, was robbed at Shikarpoor of a beautiful rifle—the cries of our followers for their continued losses are unceasing. The rascals stole a Camel from the Hospital, no small article, by the way, to run away with in one's pocket—Surgeon Wilkins' Routie was one night stripped of all it contained—one of the camel men thought proper to decamp with 4 camels supplied at Sukkur, for the carriage of Hospital tents."

"Nusseer Khan and Major Outram are still here—all are quiet just now—and there's no appearance of an immediate outbreak, though there is a report current that some of the Murrees, who infest the neighbourhood are playing sad havoc among the camels.

"The rumour is that we are to enter the pass about the middle of March, and move on to Candahar, but this is doubtful—if we are to go it will be to convey treasure, and to allow the troops to return with credit."

"I have not stirred out of my tent since my arrival here, and cannot, consequently, give you any further particulars, when I do, you shall hear from me more at length."

"P. S. Since closing, I have seen a Brigade order directing our men to be furnished with Canteens and Haversacks, and each man to have three pairs of good shoes. Officers commanding companies to send in returns of the numbers of each wanting. This I think looks suspicious. More anon."

DADUR, 24TH FEBRUARY.

"We are all in great fear here, all the guards are now strengthened, and out Piquets are placed in all directions, they expect a large body of Beloochees, and it appears that the Hyderabad Rajah is on the move on this place, the Steamer *Comet* is detained at Hyderabad, in case of an outbreak to bring away the politicals from there. A report is abroad that Shikarpoor is threatened with an attack—the fact is that there are much more than a thousand Beloochees on the opposite bank of the River, but are not allowed to cross, they say they wish to come over to celebrate the Mohorum festival, but the authorities, *very properly*, refuse them permission to cross the river. It is strongly rumoured that Tatta and Kurrachee are also ——— but, these rumours I dont believe, one thing I know, is a fact, that is, the whole of the Commissariat Stores, together with the greater part of the Ordnance Stores &c., have been removed into the Fort of Bukkur—and the Commissariat are laying in six months provisions. The *Planet* Steamer and the vessels at this place are out in the centre of the river, with all their Guns in readiness. A Wing of the 12th N. I. arrived this morning from Deesa by land. The Foot Artillery from Kurrachee is expected in a few days, which I believe is to be stationed here.

One Detachment and that of the 40th are still in the Fort, no deaths since you left.

Now I have extracted all that is worth extracting, but fear the tale is too stale—you have no doubt heard of these rumours ere now. Nothing particular has transpired here since I wrote to you, save that the body of a native man was brought into camp a couple of days ago with one leg and one arm cut off I heard he was a camel driver. The weather is getting very oppressive, thermometer 90 at 12. The mountains have nearly all lost their hoary appearance—if the reports at Sukkur be true, I don't suppose we shall ascend the Pass."—*March* 14.

BOMBAY TIMES.

The *Berenice* reached Suez on the 18th and remained there till the 25th, and started for Bombay. The ship *Bangalore* and the *India* steamer had arrived at Suez before her. The *India* had been no more than 30 days on the passage. The following is a list of her passengers:—

Colonel and Mrs. Burney, Calcutta; Mr. Orr, Madras; Miss Gordon, Do.; Captain and Mrs. Ommaney, Do.; Lieutenant Wade 18th R. I.; Sir Wm. McGregor, 18th Royal Irish, China; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes—Madras; Miss Fisher.—Calcutta; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Calcutta; Miss Marsh, Do.; Captain Carr, Do; Capt. Vernon 15th Hussars, Madras. Mr. Boyd, merchant, Do. Mr. Douglas, Cadet. Do. Mr. Flood, Cadet, Do. Mr. Bunning, Calcutta. Mr. Oliphant, and Tutor, Ceylon. Mr. Jeff, Do. Mr. Gott, Calcutta, Mr. Potter, Madras.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last night. *Our readers will learn from it, that Lieut. Durand, of the Engineers,* is Lord Ellenborough's private Secretary:—

Fort William the 28th February, 1842.—The Dwarkanauth Steam Boat arrived off Chandpal Ghaut at ¼ past 4 o'clock this afternoon, having on board the Right Hon'ble Lord Ellenborough, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Office of Governor General of India and Governor of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship was received at the foot of the Chandpal Ghaut by a Deputation of the Secretaries of the Government and Personal Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and landed immediately with the usual honors. At 5 o'clock Lord Ellenborough took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General in the Supreme Council of India. The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council:

Proclamation.—Whereas the Right Honorable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the East India Company to be Governor General of India and Governor of Fort William in Bengal, upon and from the time of his arrival at Fort William in Bengal, or upon and from the time of his joining the major part of the Supreme Council of India, and Whereas, General Sir Jasper Nicols, K. C. B., Commander in Chief in India, hath been appointed to be an Extraordinary Member of the council of India and William Wilberforce Bird, Esq, Major General Sir William Casement, K. C. B, and Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq. have been respectively appointed to be the first, second, and third Ordinary Members of the said Supreme Council of India, and Whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have declared and confirmed Andrew Amos esq. to be and to continue the fourth Ordinary Member of the said Council, and Whereas the said Right Honorable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, hath on the day and date hereof arrived in Calcutta, and assumed the said Offices of Governor General of India and Governor of Bengal. The above recited appointments are hereby notified and it is further Proclaimed, that the said Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, hath this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat in the Supreme Council of India, and that William Wilberforce Bird Esq. Major General Sir William Casement K. C. B., Henry Thoby Prinsep, and Andrew Amos, Esquires, (His Excellency the Commander in Chief being absent on a visit to the Upper Stations of the Army) have respectively taken their Seats in the said Council.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, Fort William, the 28th February, 1842.

Fort William the 28th February, 1842.—The Governor General notifies the following Appointments;

Lieutenant H. M. Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Captain A. W. FitzRoy somerset, Grenadier Guards, to be Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General:

Lieutenant W. R. Harries, Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.
Lieutenant C. J. Colville, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.
Lieutenant W. J. Mackintosh, 43d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William the 28th February, 1842.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs, that all Distinctions and Honors which were paid to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., when in Office, shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

G. A. BUSHBY,
Bengal, Hurkaru March 1. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Letters have been received from Bareilly, which mention, that Bugsunt Roy, chowdhry, had been cut down by a Mahommedan in the city. A detachment of the 4th N. I. were ordered in readiness to assist the Civil power; but the police proved sufficient to preserve the peace. The wounded man had expired.—Ibid.

We understand that the augmentations, recently ordered to be made to the strength of the Nusseeree, Sirmoor, Kumaoon, and Hurrianah Battalions, in General Orders of the 31st January last have furnished an opportunity, for carrying into effect the order issued by Sir H. Fane in November 1835, in which the gradual substitution of muskets for fuzils, in the equipment of the Artillery regiment was directed. The carbine bore fuzils, now in use with the battalions of Foot Artillery, have accordingly been ordered to be sent into the several magazines, on which they are dependent for the armament of the new levies, their places being supplied by common muskets.—Ibid.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—While the guns from the ramparts of Fort William were, last evening, booming forth a welcome salute to the new Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, the Town Hall rang with the most eloquent and unanimous expressions of respect, esteem, and admiration for the retiring Govr.-General, Lord Auckland. There was a most crowded throng assembled together on the occasion, consisting of all classes of the community of Calcutta. There were alike present Members of the local legislature, Civil and Military servants, Members of the Bar, Medical and Clerical gentlemen, Merchants, Uncovenanted Servants of Government—in fact, there were Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, and Native inhabitants, all congregated together, to mark their sense of approbation and esteem for Lord Auckland. Among others we observed, the Right Reverend Lord Bishop, the Venerable Archdeacon, Messrs. C. H. Cameron, D. Elliot, Lawrence Peel, T. E. M. Turton, D'Oyly, J. F. M. Reid, John Lowis, Longueville Clarke, R. O'Dowda, J. Garden, J. H. Patton, C. K. Robison, Moore, Barlow, Lee Warner, C. Tucker, J. H. Young, Beckwith, Huffnagle, J. H. Stocqueler, J. H. Fergusson, John Grant, James Hume, Majors Forbes and Ouseley, Captains Birch and Beckwith, Rajas Radha Cant Deb and Kalikissen Bahadoor, Newab Tewar Jung, &c. &c., The High Sheriff being voted into the chair, opened the meeting by briefly explaining the object for which it had been called. The usual resolutions were then duly proposed, seconded and carried with unanimity and acclamation. The speakers on the occasion were, the Lord Bishop, Messrs. L. Peel, C. H. Cameron, T. E. M. Turton, J. Grant, C. Tucker J. H. Fergusson, Thomason, L, Clarke, and H. Piddington. Some of the speeches made on the occasion were indeed the most eloquent we have ever heard. The address determined upon was the following:—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta and of the Presidency of Bengal, approach you on the eve of your departure from this country, for the purpose of expressing to you sentiments which we have long felt, but to which that event now prompts us to give utterance.

The interests of this Indian Empire are so vast, so many, so various, and so complicated, that much diversity of opinion must inevitably prevail as to what they really are, and as to the means by which they may best be promoted; but in esteem for the character and motives of the ruler, to whose care those interests have been confided, for the last six years there exists we believe, an unanimity almost without example.

You have shewn to the people of this country, the example of a public man in the most exalted station, devoting all his time and all his energy to the duties of his office. You have diligently sought out merit amongst all classes, and have stimulated the honorable ambition of the native youth by encouragements and rewards which are producing the happiest effects.

If strict impartiality in a country, where the many differences of creed and race, multiply at the same time the difficulty and the value of that rare virtue, of six years of incessant exertion for every object, which you have conceived to be conducive to the happiness and the improvement of the people of British India, form a just title to their gratitude, that title is yours.

Thinking thus of your character, we earnestly desire that some public memorial of you may shew to the future inhabitants of this empire, the estimation in which you were held by those who lived under your mild and just government, and we request that for that purpose you will permit a statue of you to be made in London, and to be erected in this metropolis.

We wish you in all sincerity many years of happiness and honor in your native country.

The meeting broke up with the usual vote of thanks.—Ibid.

(From a Correspondent.)

DURBAR.—*A Durbar was held by Lord Auckland*, on the afternoon of Monday, the 21st ultimo. A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, moving in the highest circle, who had congregated at the Government House, to witness this last interview of his Lordship with the respectable natives of Calcutta, and the Vakeels of the several native Courts, seemed much gratified with the scene which took place on the occasion. On the Governor-General's entering the audience hall, and taking his seat, the Darbarees successively presented themselves before his Lordship, showed their nuzurs, and were conveyed to the adjacent verandah, to be invested with khelats which had been prepared for each individual, in honor of the glad tidings which had reached India, of the birth of a Prince. It was a very imposing sight to behold the Durbarees dressed in the most splendidly gold embroidered garments, jewels, shawls, swords, shields &c. re-enter the saloon, present their nuzurs a second time to his Lordship, and then resume their seats, according to their rank and station. After a few minutes, they all rose up in a body and, with Rajah Radhakant at their head, approached his Lordship to whom, before delivery of a congratulatory address to the Queen, which the Rajah held in his hands, he addressed words to the following effect:—

"My Lord; as this durbar is held by your Lordship, in honor of the birth of a Prince and heir-apparent to the British throne, as well as that of your Lordship's approaching departure to England, we, her majesty's most dutiful and loyal native subjects, privileged to attend the durbar, as well as the vakeels of the foreign courts, embrace this favourable opportunity to offer our most respectful and cordial congratulations on this auspicious and joyful occasion, and to return our most sincere thanks for the honorary dresses, jewels, &c. conferred upon us by your Lordship, in honor of this happy event. These marks of favour will ever be gratefully remembered by us, and we shall constantly pray that her majesty, with her Royal Consort, and the young Prince, may continue to enjoy long life, health and happiness. At the same time we humbly take leave of your Lordship, with the high sense of gratitude for the great many benefits which your Lordship has conferred upon us and upon our country on various occasions during your Lordship's mild, prudent, and impartial administration (*the particulars* of which will be embodied in a separate address) and with our cordial wishes for your Lordship's and the Honourable Misses Eden's prosperous voyage in health, and safe return to your native land. I shall not encroach upon your Lordship's valuable time longer, with my imperfect expressions, but conclude with our confident hope, that your Lordship will do us the honour to convey this our humble, respectful and congratulatory address to the footstool, of her Majesty's throne.

His Lordship, on receiving the address, made, in a very feeling tone, the following reply.

I have listened with much gratification to the speech of the Rajah Radhakant, and learnt from him, that it is the wish of the gentlemen present that I should present an address from them to her Majesty the Queen. I readily assure him and them, that upon my return to England, it will be on object of pleasure to me, as it will be also my duty, to lay this address before her Majesty. It cannot be but that the Queen of England will learn with high satisfaction that the Vakeels, the representatives of the Native Princes, her allies, and so respectable a portion of the native community of Calcutta, should have combined to give expression to their attachment to her person, and to offer their congratulations upon an event which at once confirms the domestic happiness of her Majesty, and tends to perpetuate that line of sovereigns under whom the British Empire has flourished, and to whom the happiness of India and the prosperity of its allied states, have been objects of peculiar care and interest.

"I thank the Vakeels who are present, for the manner in which they have invariably perform d their public duties, and I beg them to convey to the Princes whom they represent, the pleasure and satisfaction which I have felt in the proceedings of this day.

"I thank also the Rajah Radhakant and the other gentlemen present, for the share which they have taken in these proceedings—I could likewise offer my acknowledgment to them for their kind wishes of a prosperous voyage and of happiness to myself and family.

"I shall bear with me, from India, a grateful and pleasing recollection of the manner in which engagements have been preserved and relations of friendship maintained by our Indian allies, and of my public and private intercourse with the gentlmen present."

His Lordship, after delivering the speech, of which the above is but an imperfect sketch, gave *utter*, and *paun* to the Durbarees, and retired from the hall, when the assembly was dissolved.—*Ibid, March 2.*,

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BRIGADIER WILD AND THE KHYBERRIES.—Though various accounts of the recent operations in the Khyber Pass have been published in the different local journals, and much in the way of commentary has been written on the subject, we do not think that the causes of the failure of Wild's detachment have been very clearly set forth in any of those disquisitions. Some have said that we failed for want of guns, whilst others have quoted Napoleon to show that on such a service, it would have been better to have moved unencumbered with ordnance. Then again great blame has been cast upon the Brigadier, for his injudicious dispositions, and it is said that had the troops been properly handled they would have made good their passage, whilst others have said that a much stronger force, well led into action might have failed with such a convoy, to make its way against a determined enemy. Doubtless, there were many co-operative causes of this much to-be-lamented failure, but there is one not alluded to above, which, we are afraid, had more to do with it than anything else. It is but just to the Brigadier that we should give his account of the failure, as contained in an order issued upon the return of the unsuccessful force to camp.

Camp Jumrood, Friday 21st January 1842, Brigade After Orders.—Words cannot express the deep grief felt by Brigadier Wild, at the lamentable result of the engagement of the day before yesterday, at the entrance of the Khybur pass, whether it have reference to the failure in conveying to the Garrison of Alee Musjid the supplies and Camp Equipage it so much needs, or to the deplorable number of killed and wounded—or lastly to the hesitation evinced at the head of the column—to obey the urgent call to advance and follow, addressed to it by the Brigadier and his Staff (as they took the lead) but on the contrary exposing itself to greater danger by crowding together and standing still—firing without orders, in every direction, and generally without aim, and eventually leaving the broken down gun behind to be spiked—merely because a sufficient number of men would not go forward to drag it away.

The consequence was that the enemy, who was previously seen runing away from any small party sent to dislodge those that were posted on the lesser hills to the right and left of the column, now gained confidence and redoubled his destructive fire.

The object of the above remarks is less to upbraid than to call the attention of the both officers and men to the indispensable necessity of preserving order and regularity in their ranks—and thus to ensure that steadiness—without which no success can ever be expected, and in the hope that the sad experience of the day before yesterday may not be without its salutary use, and will induce them, hereafter, to observe a strict obedience to orders and regularity in the ranks, incite them to exertions, which at the earliest opportunity afforded may entirely remove the obloquy which cannot otherwise but attach to the late deplorable failure.

The Brigadier commanding is willing to make every reasonable allowance for the inexperience of a young regiment, with a large proportion of very young men, but from that very circumstance it becomes the more requisite to point out how necessary steadiness, good order, obedience, and extreme care of their *precious* ammunition are to ensure success, and by doing so cheer them into a confidence of a better result hereafter.

This speaks pretty plainly to the point; for it is obvious that with what ever amount of judgment the Brigadier may have disposed his troops, if the leading companies would not advance, when ordered, all his judgment must have been thrown away. However, we must let our readers see what that judgment was—speaking candidly, we must say of it what Othello said of his old age,—"but that's not much."—He seems to have disposed his force after the manner of a paper of sandwiches, with a layer of baggage, treasure, &c. between every two slices of troops. But we are not going to criticise the Brigadier—the Brigadier shall speak for himself—Our Military readers will be able to form, from the annexed extract from Brigade Orders issued, before the advance of the two regiments, their own opinion of the commandant's arrangements.

Camp Jumrood, 18th January, 1842, Brigade Orders, Brigadier C. F. Wild, Commanding the Troops proceeding to Affghanistan.—The Troops in Camp will be ready to fall in without noise to morrow morning at half past five o'clock; all the baggage will be kept in readiness to load at two A. M., when the cattle are to be brought up as silently as possible, and the loading will commence.

When every thing is ready, the order for marching by the left will be given, two Companies of the leading Corps (the 60th) under the Captain of the day coming on duty, and one Subaltern will compose the advance guard, the support of which is not to exceed the distance of 200 yards from the head of the column. The remainder will be thrown in advance in the usual manner, at the distance of 100 and of 50 yards—throwing out files in advance, and a communication is to be kept up with the rear by detaching files in the same manner. Two guns, under Lt. Christie, one of them mounted on an elephant followed by their proper proportion of ammunition, and accompanied by the detail of sappers and miners, will follow the advance guard, after which the head of the column will follow—the whole proceeding at rather a slow and steady step to enable the cattle in the rear to keep up.

After the 3d Company of the leading regiment will come the treasure protected by its own guard, then the spare ammunition belonging to the regiment, followed by two more companies of the leading corps, a proportion of the loaded cattle will then follow guarded by the last company of the leading regiment.

Next, it will follow the two leading companies of the 30th N. I. then the spare ammunition attached to the camp, a proportion of the cattle carrying supplies following it, then again two more companies of the 30th followed by another proportion of the cattle loaded with provisions, then three more companies of the 30th, and after them the baggage, camp equipage, &c. attached to the force, the troop of the irregular cavalry under Lieut. Liptrott will follow, and after it the other two guns. In the event of the Sikh troops (consisting of 4 regiments)

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not co-operating, the two rear companies of the 30th regiment, under the Captain of the day coming off only, and one Subaltern will form the rear guard, otherwise they will close up.

Should the Sikh troops keep their promise and join in the advance, they will follow in the rear, protecting their own Ammunition, provisions and baggage under instructions which their Commandants will receive from the Brigadier.

In the event opposition being met with in front, the advance guard will immediately fall back upon its support, and act, according to circumstances, under the orders of the Captain in command. The rear guard in the event of an attack being made in rear, will in the same manner obey the orders of the Captain commanding it.—*Ibid.*

THE ADMIRALTY SIDE.

(*Before Sir John Peter Grant.*)

THE QUEEN *versus* JOHN ADE.

On being called, captain Ade placed himself in the prisoner's dock. The indictment was in several counts, charging him with having, on board the *Rob Roy* while she was on the high seas, within the Admiralty jurisdiction, on the 5th of August, 1841, stabbed and wounded with a sword one Mahomed, on the arm, with intent to maim him, and do him some grievous bodily harm. Being arraigned, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Prinsep appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leith for the defence.

Mr. Prinsep opened the case, stating the leading particulars of the case, and circumstances under which it occurred. That on the evening in question, while the vessel was out at sea, and it was blowing fresh, the prosecutor, who was the Serang, was called aft, and without any cause or reason wounded and assaulted by the prisoner, who was the captain of the vessel.

[On the case commencing, captain Ade was permitted to come out of the dock.]

Mahomed Serang, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am a serang. In the month of August, I belonged to the *Rob Roy*. I embarked in that vessel in the month of July, and was four months on board of her. The commander at that time was captain Ade. Fifteen days after we left Calcutta, about eight or nine in the evening, while the vessel was under sail, I was at work, and the captain was sitting on the poop. The chief mate came to me and told me the captain wanted me. I left off work and went to the captain. I stood below on deck and the captain was on deck. He called me up and I went up, when he said to me to go near him. He addressed me in the Hindoostanee, and asked me where my men were. I replied they were at work. He told me I was saying a falsehood. I assured him that they were at work at the time. Upon this the captain lifted a sword, which I had not observed before, and if I did, I would not have approached him. He aimed the sword, which he held in his right hand, on the right side of my neck. I raised my right arm, and received the blow with the sword upon it. The stroke fell about the middle of the upper arm. And then I received a poke with the sword. The plunge was directed to my throat, but I drew back, and the point of the sword came against my right arm, a little above the first cut. When I first saw the sword in the captain's hand, it was unsheathed. I did not see it before it was aimed at me. When it was thrust, it did not go through. The captain was not alone when I went to him on the poop. The secunny was at the helm that time. His name is Nicholo. There was also a tindal on the poop at the time, but he was asleep. The night was not very dark, nor was there much moonlight. The wind was not very strong, but it was blowing fresh. The vessel was at the time carrying the top and top-gallant sails. On receiving the thrust with the sword I fell down. I began to cry out, and the captain caught me by the back of my neck and pushed me off the poop, and I fell on a gun which was on deck, and which cut me on the head. I was also hurt on my right ankle by the fall. I was then conveyed by the chief mate and others. There was a passenger, a captain, on board, who dressed my wounds. During the rest of the voyage I was unfit to work. The vessel went to Macao, Hong Kong, and Namoo. At this last place I was left, and did not come back in the *Rob Roy* to Calcutta. When I was there the wounds were not quite healed. At the time I was wounded, I had threefold clothing on, and the sword went through them all. I had on this gurnsey frock and two other clothes, which were thrown overboard by the direction of the captain. This frock is in the same state as when I took it off after receiving the wound. At Hong Kong the captain got a doctor to attend me, but I would not take medicine, suspecting he might have been called with some evil purpose. When the captain struck me, there was no disturbance on board. There was none before that event.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—Every thing went on well during the whole voyage, and every body did his duty. The lascars and myself were quite exemplary. That I swear to. Nothing was said either of myself or the men during the whole voyage, with regard to any improper conduct on our part. None of us did any thing improper. I left the vessel at Namao, where I was forcibly put on shore by the captain. On that morning the captain I believe went on shore. The day I was put on shore the men were not mustered. When the captain came on board from shore, the Chief mate may or may not have complained, but I can say there was no mutiny in my or the men's conduct. I do swear I did not disaffect any of the crew. This probably is stated to justify my being put on shore. I prayed not to be put on shore, as I was afraid the Chinese might kill me. I desired to be put on shore, where there was British Government. Namao was an inhabited island, Captain Ade did not put me on board the *Black Joke*; on the contrary he forbid the commander of that vessel to take me on board. The captain showed me no kindness, but he wished to kill me. At the Police I have stated what I state here. The captain who was a passenger showed me kindness. I spoke of him and not of captain Ade. The captain never came near me or dressed my wounds. I never said so at the Police. The chief mate is dead. He died short while ago. The name of the passenger captain I do not know—we left him at Singapore. I believe his name is captain Pyke. I was not kept in the captain's cabin, but for three days I was kept in the cuddy near the dining table. As a serang the cuddy is not my place. I don't know if it is any kindness to be kept in the cuddy, after being cut and wounded. I was there only two or three days. The passenger-captain alone used to dress my wounds, wash them, and bind them, but captain Ade would not come near me. I remained in the cuddy night and day, during the time I was there. The passenger-captain told me to be there, lest I should hurt my arm. The butler used to come and ask me if I wanted any thing, but I would not take any thing, nor can I say if the captain told the butler to give me any thing. Only I took some bread to make a poultice for my sprained ankle. This was at the advice of the passenger-captain. The butler gave me the bread. This matter occured about eight or nine in the evening. The lascars were at the time engaged in bowsing down the main tack, on the starboard side. It was not blowing very strong, or the main sail would not have been unfurled. The main sail was just then set. The vessel was not rolling much. Nobody was near at the time, but Nicholo and the tindal, the latter of whom woke on my crying out. The tindal's name was Kurreembux. Besides those two mentioned there was no one on the poop, but I observed on deck Fukeera the *kussub*, and others who are not here. They were hauling in the main sheet. The captain used the violence against me causelessly. The captain's conduct to the crew was not kind. Every day he would tie up somebody to the shrouds and inflict a dozen or two lashes. There may be others present who know about the matter, but I speak confidently. The passengers of the vessel and the captain, had not been armed for any thing being. None of them were armed, and there was no necessity for them to be so. If they had been armed it would have been under some apprehension. But they were not armed. At the Police office I did not say that the passengers were armed when this matter occurred. The passengers were below in the cuddy at the time. The chief mate took me below deck. When I fell he must have seen me, as he was at the time at the gangway. He was the first person who came to me after I fell. The captain ordered me to be taken down, but he did not assist me to be taken. When we got down the captain desired me to pull off my clothes. On the former part of this day the crew were ready to do their work. Three days previous, and not on that day, the tindal was punished. On that day no one was punished. The crew did not come aft in a body on that day, nor express any dissatisfaction.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The crew consisted of good able bodied seamen.

By the Court.—I have not recovered the use of my arm. I have lost both the arm and leg. In Calcutta I have not had recourse to any medical person. Before reaching China I did not use that arm. I could not.

Fukeera examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am a *kussab*, I don't know the English month. In the month of *Bhadro*, I went on a ship to which the defendant belonged. We went on a voyage to Macao. Mahomed was the serang of the vessel. During the voyage fourteen or fifteen days after sailing from Calcutta, it was night and it was drizzling, I was hauling in the main tack. I was on the deck. I heard the captain, who was on the poop, order the chief mate to call the serang, who ran to him. The captain ordered him to call out to the crew to man the mainsheet and haul in. They were doing so, when the captain asked what they were doing. The serang replied they were at work, on that the captain said it was false, and so saying he struck the serang twice with a sword. It was a long sword. On being struck on the arm the serang fell. The captain then held him by the neck and waist, and rolled him down from the poop on the deck. There was a gun against which the serang fell. He cried out, aloud, and I seeing it fled from where I was. I saw nothing more. After that I did not see the serang. The next morning I saw him. At the time this happened, it was a little stormy, and there was a little light. The main top sails were set, but not the gallant sails. There was no disturbance nor had the crew any on that day. The serang continued disabled the whole voyage. He was forcibly put on shore at an island. The captain told him if he did not go on shore he would kill him.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith.—At the time this occurred, I was hauling the main tack, on the starboard side. It was a drizzling night, and dark, but objects could be seen. It was blowing and the ship was rolling, though not much. I did not go to assist the serang. I fled on seeing the captain with a sword. The chief officer was all the time present. When I saw the serang, it was near the door of the captain's cabin. The serang remained there three or four days. Whatever he required was given to him by the captain's butler. The butler was ordered to get *kanjee* and tea for the serang. The captain gave the order. The serang's arm was dressed by a passenger. The captain did not dress the wounds. During the time the serang remained in the cuddy, he was not treated with kindness by the captain. If the captain had ordered me, I would as much have supplied the serang with rice, &c. The order was given to the butler, and I don't think that was particular kindness. The captain caused the serang's provisions to be thrown overboard, about a week after he was stabbed. When the affair occurred, the top gallant sails were furled, which is done when it blows hard. I saw the captain hold a sword in his right hand all the time. When he threw the serang off the poop he had kept by the sword. It was a part of my duty to attend on the sick. I never omitted this duty from intoxication. Once the Captain accused me of being drunk, smelt my mouth, and then told me to bring a sick person. The Captain was in the habit of giving medicine on one day, and omitting to do so often. I was never drunk nor was I ever punished. I never was found fault with by the Captain.

Nicholas George, a principal witness, was called, but it appeared that owing to some negligence on the part of the authorities, he had been allowed to go away on a voyage. This is by no means infrequent. In many instances the police have used scarcely any means to prevent such occurrences.

Shaik Sharoo, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I was servant of the Captain of the *Rob Roy*, with whom I went to China. The serang's name is Mahomed. About a fortnight after the vessel left the Sandheads, I was in the captain's cabin, when I observed the captain, the mate, and some others bring down the serang into the room, where the captain takes his meals and sleeps. Before I saw him brought down, I neither heard nor saw any thing. I saw the serang about eight o'clock, but I can't speak exactly. It was somewhat dark when the serang was brought down, I took off his clothes, and then observed wounds on his right arm, which appeared to have been inflicted by a sword. This frock I took off from his body. He was bleeding profusely, applications were made to the wound, by captain Pyke, captain Tingate and my master. After tying up his wound, he was kept there two days. After that he was sent forehead. When the serang was brought down, the captain said to him, I am glad it has hurt you, if the cut had been on your head it would have pleased me more. Before he was brought into the cabin, there was no disturbance on board, that I know of. During that day there was no mutinous conduct on the part of the crew. In course of the whole voyage, I never observed any of the crew neglect his duty. Before the serang was brought down, the passengers were some below, and some on deck, but I did not particularly remark. None of them were armed. Sometimes in the day time, some of them would take out their arms and clean them. After he had wounded the serang, the captain used to sleep with his sword by him. I left the vessel at Singapore on the voyage back. I can't say where the captains, I have mentioned, are now. They left the vessels at Singapore. The serang was put on shore at Namao, by whose order I can't say.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith.—I am not now in service since I received a subpœna I have not been in service. I live in my own house. I cannot go any were owing to the subpœna. I had more than one offer to go into service, but I could not go. At Singapore, in consequence of a dollar being changed, I received six dozen lashes and was put on shore. I did not steal it, but it was changed and he got it back. There were several dollars in my charge, and they were all China dollars. I was charged with theft of a dollar, my clothes taken away, my wages kept back, I received six dozen lashes, my box was thrown overboard, and then I was put on shore. The return voyage I was discharged, I was put among the lascars, and being much ill-used I asked to be put on shore, which was done. The crew generally were employed, but I can't speak particularly. They were always at their duty, nor did they, to my knowledge, refuse to obey the orders of the captain or officers. The night in question was not very stormy, it was drizzling and dark, but not very dark. The vessel was not rolling much. During the voyage neither the passengers nor the officers were at any time armed. This was my first service at sea.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep. The captain ordered me six dozens, stopped a month's wages, and besides put me before the mast. I sailed in the vessel from Calcutta.

John Antonio examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I was a gunner of the *Rob Roy* for four years, and up to a month and twenty days. The *Rob Roy* belongs to this port, she sails under British flag. She belongs to Messrs. D'Souza and Co. of this town.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith.—When the serang was wounded, I was on board the *Rob Roy*. I recollect the night on which the serang met this accident. Before this happened half the people were not there. Half of the crew were not worth any thing. Half of the men were not able to do their business. I did not see the officers or passengers armed on the poop. I never saw the passengers or the officers armed. On the night in question, the top gallant sail was furled, it was a rainy night. The hatches were not under water. There being no carpenter on board, I would sometimes go down and pump the vessel. When the accident occurred I was pumping the vessel. At Singapore, the captain was obliged to get new men, as those on board were not good. By reason of the men that were on board, the ship was certainly in danger, the crew refusing to work. I have no recollection of the men coming aft and refusing to work. I saw the men come aft in a body. They were the Arabs, but whether they refused to work or not, I don't know. This was at the time the tindal was put in irons, on the poop, for refusing to work. This I know of my own knowledge, I was afraid, as the Arabs appeared to be vexed. I know the captain's servant. He was not discharged, but applied to leave the vessel. He was charged with stealing a Chinese dollar.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—On the night the man was wounded, I was below and cannot say if there was any mutiny;—but the men had refused to work. I was afraid because we were five Christian secunnies, and the crew were fifteen or sixteen in number. There were three passengers, one of whom was a French gentleman.

Here ended the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Leith opened the defence and addressed the Jury. He commenced by alluding to the counts of the indictment. He said that the jury ought to be satisfied in the first place that there was malicious intention on the part of the prisoner. He alluded to the unfortunate position of his client which was rendered more so unfortunate, by the circumstance of the chief officer of the vessel, a material witness, having died. This was more so enhanced by the absence of the passengers who being master of vessels, are now on their way from Calcutta. He next mentioned the evidence on which the entire case rests and drew the attention of the jury to the circumstances under which the prisoner was placed; responsible as he was not only for the lives of the passengers, but also for a valuable cargo of Opium to the extent of five lacs. He then proceeded to examine the nature of the evidence which had been adduced. In the first place, the prosecutor speaks of the good behaviour of the crew, clearly and positively, in the face of the evidence of the gunner, and in the face of the fact, that the men were in a mutinous state, as would be shown. Again the prosecutor has said that there was a gentle breeze and the top gallant sails set, which has been directly contradicted by another witness. The prosecutor also denies that the passengers were armed which will be shown to be false, and which is such compared with his examination at the police office. After such contradiction, he put it to the jury whether his testimony could be trusted. He proceeded to advert to the evidence of *Fukera* who appeared to be addicted to intoxication, and of Shaik Sharoo, who not only contradicted the testimony of the prosecutor as to the conduct of the prisoner, but who bore the character of having stolen a dollar from his master. After an able defence, the learned counsel proceeded to call evidence for the defence.

Martin Ford examined by Mr. Leith.—On the voyage in question, I was second officer of the *Rob Roy*. I was not present when the matter happened. I was below. The crew we have had, with respect to the Arabs and Caffres, was a very mutinous one; I can't say if the serang knew the state of the crew; his duty is to look after the rigging and masts, and to see the crew do their duty, the Captain and officers supporting him. On one occasion in particular, there was a refusal on the part of the crew to do their duty. It was when the main sail was to be furled. On this occasion they looked loth to work. This was, I believe, the morning of the evening on which the man received the wound. I also recollected, the chief officer speaking to the tindal respecting the main sail being chafed against the mainstay, he told him to keep a good look out and to prevent it, he having neglected to do so on this occasion. The chief officer had called him to account for it, when the tindal behaved in a haughty and insolent manner, but I did not hear what he said. The chief officer struck him with a ropes end, on which some of the Arabs and the Coffres came aft, as far as the main rigging, and appeared to be highly offended at the conduct of the chief officer. Ever since I joined the vessel the men were unwilling to work, because they were always wet and they had no other place to live in, but the top-gallant fore-castle. The tindal after this went and did as he was told. He came down, went forehead, and some hours after he was called aft, again to do some other duty which he positively refused to do. On his persisting in his refusal he was placed in irons. He remained there till we arrived at Singapore. On his being put in iron, all the crew mustered aft on the quarter deck. Their intentions I can't speak of, perhaps curiosity or otherwise. They were ordered to go forehead, and after a deal of persuasion and a little force they went. That is all that took place to my knowledge, on that day. The passengers and officers were armed, but the crew could not have known it. I armed myself by the order of the Captain. This was before the wounding, and after the tindal was put in irons. The night was squally accompanied by showers of rain. I think we had two reefs in the topsails—and the top gallant sails were furled—so was the mainsail. We had not our full cargo, we might have carried more. The vessel would have been in danger, had we not taken in the sail. The crew took in the sail when they were desired to do so. It was a dark night, one might have seen from the main heet to the poop, decidedly. I was below at the time, the vessel was pitching very heavy in the sea; but she was not rolling. This is the log book. I believe it to be in the hand writing of the chief officer who is dead. I saw the serang after he was wounded, I saw him in the cabin the next morning. The wounds were dressed by Captain Ade with the assistance of a passenger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep. The matter about coming aft I cannot recollect. It was about a week after we left Calcutta. The wounding was on the same night as far as my memory serves me. I will not take on myself to say it was on the same day. The crew were good with the exception of some two or three. Besides the occasion of the tindal, the crew had refused once to scrub the deck. After the time of the tindal they never refused to do their duty. When they refused, they had been very tired and wet all night. The crew had no place to remain in, but the top gallant forecastle. We had bad weather going out.

Two witnesses more were called, namely Captain Hawkins of the *William Wilson*, and Captain Shelstone of the *Victoria*, both of whom proved the character of the prisoner as generally kind and humane.

The Court summed up the evidence, and the verdict of Guilty was returned by the jury. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 3,000, and to be confined in the common Jail, for a period of twelve months.—Ibid.

We understand that letters from Major Pottinger were received by Government on Tuesday, wherein it is stated, that the Lughman prisoners were still in safety, and more comfortably situated than before, inasmuch as that they had recovered a portion of their clothes,—the want of which had been severely felt by them all.—Ibid, March 3.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Beeby, the gentleman who recently arrived at Calcutta and established the firm of Boyd, Beeby and Co., on the ruins of the house of Boyd and Co.—*Englishman, March* 1.

Bigamy.—Our readers may remember a trial in our Supreme Court for bigamy, in which a Mr. Horrigan was the defendant and a young woman named Buckley the prosecutrix. The defendant was acquitted as the evidence against him was not complete and Miss Buckley, on the *Judex damatur* principle, stood before the world as a calumniator and persecutor of innocence in the garb of a Horrigan.

We now deem it just to Miss Buckley to state, that she has put us in possession of a very interesting document, in the shape of a marriage certificate received by the last overland mail, setting forth that she was married to a Mr. John Cornelius Horrigan on the 22d of June 1839, in the parish of Shadwell in Middlesex; and we only wonder, as far as Editors can be supposed to judge of such serious matters, that any man should be found prepared to disown the soft impeachment. Miss Buckley, unfortunately for her, was not No. 1, but was apparently married by Mr. Horrigan, (if the gentleman tried was the *veritable* Lothario) while the real No. 1, was living in India: at least such is the aspect which things wear, in our eye, now that the 'marriage lines,' are before us.—*Ibid.*

Bruce, Shand and Co.—We regret much to understand that, owing to the extraordinary and altogether to be unlooked for operations of parties in England, over whose proceedings no adequate control could be exercised, or against whose conduct no prudence or caution could effectually guard at this distance, the respectable house of Bruce, Shand and Co., has been under the necessity of placing its affairs in the hands of trustees. The liabilities of the firm in this country are, we hear, of very trifling amount, but the withdrawal of the confidence of constituents in England, consequent upon the failure of Boggs, Taylor and Co., the agents in London, has rendered it impossible for the firm to continue carrying on business for the present.—*Ibid. March* 2.

Major Geneal Battine proceeds northward to take the command as Brigadier, of the station of Ferozepore; and not, as a contemporary surmises, to assume command of the next body of troops passing beyond the Indus.—*Ibid, March* 3.

MADRAS.

Major General Wahab.—We regret to announce the death at Ootacamund on the 27th ultimo, of Major General James Wahab C. B. This casualty promotes Lieut. Colonel (Major General) J. T. Gibson, to Colonel, but gives no Line step to the Infantry, the usual promotions having taken place when Colonel Gibson was made Brevet Major General.—*Athenæum, March* 5.

The retirement from the Service, on the pension of a Captain, "he being about to become a settler in Van Dieman's Land," of Major H. C. Colton, of the Engineers, is notified in last night's *Gazette*. By this casualty the following officers are severally promoted to the superior grade, *viz.* Captain (Brevet Major) A. Lawe, 1st Lieutenant (Brevet Capt.) E. Lawford, and 2d Lieut. J. Ouchterlony.—*Herald, March* 5.

BURMAH.

THE KING'S VISIT TO BASSEIN.

A report has reached us from Rangoon that the King has gone to Bassein, and not, as was supposed, to Tharawah. We know not what degree of truth there may be in the report, but there is nothing improbable in it, considering the uncertainty in which the royal movements have of late been held. If, as some of his friends say, his visit in this direction was solely to see with his own eyes this southern part of his kingdom, it would be surprising that he should return to his capital without visiting the finest port in his dominions. Bassein, in proper hands, would soon become a place of great importance, a sort of general emporium for ships from all parts of the world.—Maulmain Chronicle, Feb. 9.

MAURITIUS.

Port-Louis, Mauritius Crreern Office.
Monday Evening, 3d January 1842.

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

We regret to have to announce the death of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Lionel Smith, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverinn or Guelphic Order, Colonel of the 40th Regiment of Foot, and Governor and commander in chief of this Island.

His Excellency, who was at his country-house at Reduit, was taken ill on Friday evening; but nothing occurred to excite the apprehensions of his family until early yesterday morning, when such alarming symptoms appeared, that his private physician considered it necessary to call in to his aid the chief Medical Officer and other experienced Surgeons of the Garrison, who succeeded in momentarily allaying his sufferings. But this respite was of short duration, and His Excellency, after having only a few moments previously stated himself to be much relieved expired suddenly, of hydrothorax, or effusion of water on the chest, at a quarter before 12 o'clock.

It is not our purpose here to discuss the principal acts which marked the brief period of Sir Lionel Smith's administration. The tomb has now closed over his remains, and with them are buried alike any hostile political feelings we may have ever borne towards him. However we may, upon certain points, have condemned his policy as a statesman, we are bound to render justice to the soldier and the man, and to admit that, although he was guided frequently by mistaken views, he was always animated by pure intentions.

Throughout the whole of his military career, Sir Lionel Smith, although not having had the good fortune to participate in the brilliant achievements of his countrymen on the continent of Europe, distinguished himself in every part of the globe where he was employed for his gallantry and soldier-like qualities. He entered the Army at the early age of 18, having through the influence obtained by the talents of his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith (the celebrated authoress), been appointed without purchase, in March 1795, to an Ensigncy in the 24th Regiment of Foot, then in Canada, where in October 1795, he obtained his Lieutenancy. While in America he attracted the particular notice of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent (the father of her present Majesty), to whose patronage he was principally indebted in after life for his promotion and advancement. From Canada he proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was thence ordered with his regiment to cross over to the Western Coast of Africa, for the purpose of quelling a serious insurrection that had broken out among the blacks at Goree and Sierra Leone, at one or other of which stations he remained during a period of between two and three years. He obtained his company in May 1801 in the same Regiment in April 1802. He then proceeded again across the Atlantic, and was at the taking of Surinam, Essequibo, Berbice, and the other Foreign possessions in the West Indies that at that time fell into our power. He got his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in June 1805, in the 18th, then to Jamaica, where he served until, from the dreadful mortality that prevailed, he nearly buried the whole Regiment. From the 18th he was removed to the command of the 65th Regt., then at Bombay. He remained in India (whither he proceeded in 1807 to 8(nearly 20 years, was at the taking of this Island in command of the 65th, in 1810 and after its capitulation returned with his Regiment to Bombay. His services in India were most flatteringly acknowledged by the Marquis of Hastings the then Governor General, whose friendship and consideration he acquired. He commanded, in 1809 and 10, two expeditions, against the Pirates in the Persian Gulf, his brother being then Resident at Bushire; and upon those two occasions rendered essential service to the Imaum of Muscat, whose territories he may be said to have preserved. He obtained his full colonelcy in June 1813, and was at the cavalry action on the 21st of February 1818 at Ashta, where he was brought down by a sabre cut on his head. He was made a Major General in August 1819, and served for some time in that capacity on the General Staff at Bombay. He thence returned home, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the Colonelcy of the 96th Foot after a brief sojourn in England, he went out to Barbadoes as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands. He there carried through the act of Emancipation, and while there, was made a Baronet. On the retirement of Lord Normanby (at that time Lord Mulgrave) from the government of Jamaica, he was appointed to succeed him as Captain-General and Commander in chief of that Island, where however his conduct as a Governor was certainly not exempt from censure. He was made a Lieutenant General in January 1837, and promoted to the Colonelcy of the 40th Regiment in February of the same year. Early in 1840, he was appointed Governor and commander in chief of Mauritius; but he did not arrive here until the 16th of July in that year) so that the term of his administration of the affairs of this Island was limited to a period of little more than 17 months.

Sir Lionel died in the 64th year of his age, although from his appearance every one would have taken him to be much older. But tropical climates and hard service had worn out and broken up his constitution. We trust that it will not be considered as any aspersion on his memory when we add that for the battle field he was, perhaps, better fitted than for the Council chamber.

In all the relations of private life, Sir Lionel Smith was an eminently estimable character. Himself free from guile, he could not bear any thing approaching to deception or misrepresentation in others; and if his demeanour was not always courteous and his language occasionally abrupt, these little asperities must be attributed solely to the frankness and straight forwardness of his disposition. His own death is said to have been accelerated by his constant and affectionate attendance upon Lady Smith, who has herself for some time past been an invalid.

He is replaced, temporarily, in the Government of this Island by the Honorable Colonel W. Staveley, C. B. the senior Officer next in command, and late commandant of the Garrison.

In the Baronetcy, Sir Lionel is succeeded by his only son Lionel, now Sir Lionel Smith, a youth of only about 9 years of age.—*Le Cerneen Extra, Jan.* 4.

Funeral of Sir Lionel Smith.—The funeral obsequies of the late Governor were performed this evening with all the pomp, circumstance and solemnity which were due to the distinguished rank and elevated station of the deceased.

The body arrived at Government House from Reduit at about half past 8 this morning. The coffin was deposited in the Great Hall, which was hung round with black for the occasion. It remained there in state during the whole day covered with the Royal Standard. The Flags on Government House, at Fort William and Fort Adelaide, were hung half mast high, as well as those of all the shipping in the Harbour. Every office and shop in the town, without a single exception, was closed, nor was there any public demonstration wanting of the respect due to the memory of the defunct.

At a quarter before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the troops composing the Garrison of Port Louis proceeded in a body to the square before Government House, in front of which they drew up. They consisted of the 35th and 87th Regiments, and a detachment of nearly a Company of Artillery, with four field pieces. In the court-yard of Government House was the Funeral car that had been prepared for the occasion, and that was most tastefully and appropriately, although mournfully decorated; and there, also, assembled the Clerical, Judicial, Civil and Medical authorities of the Colony. Exactly at five o'clock the body was removed from the Hall in which it had lain in state to the Car which was waiting to receive it. The coffin was borne by a fatigue party of the 87th. The troops then formed into line in front of the car, and presented and reversed arms. The procession began to move, and a gun fired from the Citadel announced the commencement of its march. It proceeded in the following order:

A Detachment of Police
headed by Captain Lay, D. C. P.,
Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusileers.
commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Streatfield;
Her Majesty's 25th Royal Sussex Regiment
commanded by Major Tennant;
A Detachment of the Royal Artillery with 4 Guns
under the command of Lieutenant Bathurst;
The Band of H. M. 87th Regiment.
The Band of H. M. 35th Regiment.
The Principal Medical Officer, accompanied by the other Military Medical Officers of the Garrison;
The Clergy.
consisting of the Colonials, the Assistant Colonial and the Military Chaplains, and the Private Chaplain of His Excellency;
The Body,
borne upon a superb Funeral Car,
drawn by four Horses
caparisoned with mourning housings, their heads decked with sable feathers, and each led by a running groom;
His Excellency's charger,
covered with black clothing and crape, and bearing in the stirrups his master's boots and spurs.
The Chief Mourners,
consisting of
The Honorable Colonel Staveley, Captain Ward (the son-in-law and Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency), Captain O'Brien, Lieutenant Stavely and the other members of his Staff;
His Excellency's state Carriage,
containing a Serjeant of the 87th, holding a box with the Insignia of the Orders of Knighthood worn by His Excellency;
The Public Functionaries
according to their respective grades followed by the Public generally, and by nearly 50 carriages.

The Pall bearers were, on the one side Lieutenant Colonel Crawford (commanding the Royal Artillery), Honorable the Colonial secretary, and His Honor the Chief Judge; and on the other, the Honorable Mr. Bourgauli Ducondray (senior inofficial member of the Legislative Council), the Honorable Procureur and Advocate General and the Honorable the Vice-President of the Court of Appeal.

The Right Reverend Dr. Collier, Bishop of Mileve, accompanied by several members of his Clergy, also followed the Car at a short distance.

The crowd that followed the procession was immense, nor do we remember to have ever before witnessed so large a congregation of persons in this Island. We imagine, that, upon the lowest calculation, there must have been at least 10,000 people assembled.

From the moment that the *Cortege* commenced its march, minute guns were fired from the Citadel on the heights, and continued until the procession had entered the *fitaos* loading into the cemetry of Fort William, the bands of the two Regiments playing alternately while the mournful dirge of 'the Deed March in Saul.' Arrived at the entrance of the burial ground, the troops drew up in columns on either side, leaning on their arms reversed, and forming a passage for the Car and those who followed it. The coffin, upon which were placed the plumed hat and bared sword of His Excellency, was borne to the grave by the same party of the 87th who deposited it in the Car in the courtyard Government House. The funeral service was most impressively read by the Reverend Mr. Miller, His Excellency's private Chaplain and at its conclusion, a salvo of Artillery of 17 guns was fired on a small eminence near the cemetry in honor to the rank of the deceased. The military then returned to their barracks, and the civil assistants at this solemn ceremony shortly afterwards separated.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND HIS STAFF.

The Honourable Colonel William Staveley C. B. late Commander of the Garrison and Deputy Quarter-Master General, was this morning sworn in at Government House before the Members of Council, and the Civil, Military and Judicial Authorities of the Island, as the Officer who is henceforth, until the pleasure of Her Majesty may be known, to administer the affairs of the Colony.

Colonel Stavely, immediately after having gone through this formality, issued a General Order appointing Captain Terence O'Brien of H. M's 87th Royal Irish Fusileers, who was Military Secretary to the late Governor, to the post just vacated by himself of Deputy Quarter-Master General, and his son, Lieutenant Charles Stavely, of the same Regiment, to the office of his Private Secretary.

Lieutenant Colonel Streatfield, also of the 87th succeeds to the command of the Garrison.—*Ibid.*

Death of Lady Smith.—The tomb had scarcely closed over the remains of Sir Lionel Smith, before Lady Smith, who had been for some time past the object of his anxious and tender solicitude, herself ceased to breathe. From motives which our readers will appreciate we did not think it proper to mention, in our notice of the deceased Governor, the hopeless state in which she lay, fearful as we were that the melancholy record might fall under her eyes, aggravated her sufferings and thus augment the grief of her family; but we had long been aware that there existed no chance of her recovery, and have now the sad duty to announce that her Ladyship expired at Redult yesterday morning at half past six o'clock.

Her interment is to take place this morning. The funeral procession will leave Reduit at day light, and, it is expected, arrive at about six o'clock at the entrance of Moka Street, whither the residents of Port Louis who may be disposed to join it have been requested to proceed.—*Le Cerneen, Jan.* 6.

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